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(54) Title: GENES AND POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND THEIR USE

(57) Abstract: Genes and polymorphisms associated with cardiovascular disease, methods that use the polymorphism to detect a predisposition to developing high cholesterol, low HDL or cardiovascular disease, to profile the response of subjects to therapeutic drugs and to develop therapeutic drugs are provided.

-1-

GENES AND POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND THEIR USE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

Benefit of priority is claimed to U.S. application Serial No.

5 09/802,640, entitled "GENES AND POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND THEIR USE", filed on March 9, 2001 by Andreas Braun, Aruna Bansal, and Patrick W. Kleyn. Where permitted the subject matter of this application is incorporated by reference in its entirety.

10 FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The field of the invention involves genes and polymorphisms of these genes that are associated with development of cardiovascular disease. Methods that use polymorphic markers for prognosticating, profiling drug response and drug discovery are provided.

15 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Diseases in all organisms have a genetic component, whether inherited or resulting from the body's response to environmental stresses, such as viruses and toxins. The ultimate goal of ongoing genomic research is to use this information to develop new ways to identify, treat and potentially cure these diseases. The first step has been to screen disease tissue and identify genomic changes at the level of individual samples. The identification of these "disease" markers has then fueled the development and commercialization of diagnostic tests that detect these errant genes or polymorphisms. With the increasing numbers of genetic markers, including single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), microsatellites, tandem repeats, newly mapped introns and exons, the challenge to the medical and pharmaceutical communities is to identify genotypes that not only identify the disease but also follow the

progression of the disease and are predictive of an organism's response to treatment.

Polymorphisms

Polymorphisms have been known since 1901 with the identification of blood types. In the 1950's they were identified on the level of proteins 5 using large population genetic studies. In the 1980's and 1990's many of the known protein polymorphisms were correlated with genetic loci on genomic DNA. For example, the gene dose of the apolipoprotein E type 4 allele was correlated with the risk of Alzheimer's disease in late onset 10 families (see, e.g., Corder et al. (1993) Science 261: 921-923; mutation in blood coagulation factor V was associated with resistance to activated protein C (see, e.g., Bertina et al. (1994) Nature 369:64-67); resistance to HIV-1 infection has been shown in caucasian individuals bearing mutant alleles of the CCR-5 chemokine receptor gene (see, e.g., Samson et al. (1996) Nature 382:722-725); and a hypermutable 15 tract in antigen presenting cells (APC, such as macrophages), has been identified in familial colorectal cancer in individuals of Ashkenzi jewish background (see, e.g., Laken et al. (1997) Nature Genet. 17:79-83). There may be more than three million polymorphic sites in the human 20 genome. Many have been identified, but not yet characterized or mapped or associated with a disease. Polymorphisms of the genome can lead to altered gene function, protein function or mRNA instability. To identify those polymorphisms that have clinical relevance is the goal of a worldwide scientific effort. Discovery of such polymorphisms will have a 25 fundamental impact on the identification and development of diagnostics and drug discovery.

Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs)

Much of the focus of genomics has been in the identification of SNPs, which are important for a variety of reasons. They allow indirect

-3-

testing (association of haplotypes) and direct testing (functional variants). They are the most abundant and stable genetic markers. Common diseases are best explained by common genetic alterations, and the natural variation in the human population aids in understanding disease, therapy and environmental interactions.

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The organization of SNPs in the primary sequence of a gene into one of the limited number of combinations that exist as units of inheritance is termed a haplotype. Each haplotype therefore contains significantly more information than individual unorganized polymorphisms and provides an accurate measurement of the genomic variation in the two chromosomes of an individual. While it is well-established that many diseases are associated with specific variation in gene sequences and there are examples in which individual polymorphisms act as genetic markers for a particular phenotype, in other cases an individual polymorphism may be found in a variety of genomic backgrounds and therefore shows no definitive coupling between the polymorphism and the phenotype. In these instances, the observed haplotype and its frequency of occurrence in various genotypes will provide a better genetic marker for the phenotype.

Although risk factors for the development of cardiovascular disease are known, such as high serum cholesterol levels and low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL) levels, the genetic basis for the manifestation of these phenotypes remains unknown. An understanding of the genes that are responsible for controlling cholesterol and HDL levels, along with useful genetic markers and mutations in these genes that affect these phenotypes, will allow for detection of a predisposition for these risk factors and/or cardiovascular disease and the development of therapeutics to modulate such alterations.

-4-

Therefore, among the objects herein, it is an object herein to provide methods and products for detection of a predisposition for these risk factors and/or cardiovascular disease.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

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Provided herein are methods for using polymorphic markers to detect a predisposition to the manifestation of high serum cholesterol, low serum HDL and cardiovascular disease. The ultimate goals are the elucidation of pathological pathways, developing new diagnostic assays, determining genetic profiles for positive responses to therapeutic drugs, identifying new potential drug targets and identifying new drug candidates.

A database of twins was screened for individuals that exhibit high or low levels of serum cholesterol or HDL. Using a full genome scanning approach, SNPs present in DNA samples from these individuals were examined for alleles that associate with either high levels of cholesterol or low levels of HDL. This lead to the discovery of the association of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene and the N-acetylglu-cosaminyl transferase component glycosylphosphatidylinositol-1 (referred to herein as GPI-1) gene with these risks factors for developing cardiovascular disease. Specifically, a previously undetermined association of an allelic variant at nucleotide 86 of the COX6B gene and high serum cholesterol levels has been discovered. In addition, it has been discovered that an allelic variant at nucleotide 2577 of the GPI-1 gene is associated with low serum HDL levels. There was no previously known association between these two genes and risk factors related to cardiovascular disease.

Methods are provided for detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant associated with high cholesterol, low HDL and/or cardiovascular disease by detecting the presence or absence of at least

-5-

one allelic variant of the COX6B gene or the GPI-1 gene, individually or in combination with one or more allelic variants of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease.

Also provided are methods for indicating a predisposition to manifesting high serum cholesterol, low serum HDL and/or cardiovascular 5 disease based on detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of the COX6B or GPI-1 genes, alone or in combination with one or more allelic variants of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease. These methods, referred to as haplotyping, are based on 10 assaying more than one polymorphism of the COX6B and/or GPI-1 genes. One or more polymorphisms of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease may also be assayed at the same time. A collection of allelic variants of one or more genes may be more informative than a single allelic variant of any one gene. A single polymorphism of a collection of polymorphisms present in the COX6B 15 and/or GPI-1 genes and in other genes associated with cardiovascular disease may be assayed individually or the collection may be assayed simultaneously using a multiplex assay method.

Also provided are microarrays that include a probe selected from among an oligonucleotide complementary to a polymorphic region surrounding position 86 of the sense strand of the COX6B gene coding sequence; an oligonucleotide complementary to a polymorphic region surrounding the position of the antisense strand of COX6B corresponding to position 86 of the sense strand of the COX6B gene coding sequence; an oligonucleotide complementary to a polymorphic region surrounding position 2577 of the sense strand of the GPI-1 gene; and an oligonucleotide complementary to a polymorphic region surrounding the position of the antisense strand of GPI-1 corresponding to position 2577 of the sense strand of the GPI-1 gene. Microarrays are well known and

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-6-

can be made, for example, using methods set forth in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,837,832; 5,858,659; 6,043,136; 6,043,031 and 6,156,501.

Further provided are methods of using allelic variants of the COX6B or GPI-1 gene individually or together with one or more allelic variants of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease to predict a subject's response to a biologically active agent that modulates serum cholesterol, serum HDL, or a cardiovascular drug.

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Also provided are methods to screen candidate biologically active agents for modulation of cholesterol, HDL or other factors associated with cardiovascular disease. These methods use cells or transgenic animals containing one or more allelic variants of the COX6B gene and/or the GPI-1 gene alone or in combination with allelic variants of one or more other genes associated with cardiovascular disease. Such animals should exhibit high cholesterol, low HDL or other known phenotypes associated with cardiovascular disease. Also, provided are methods to construct transgenic animals that are useful as models for cardiovascular disease by using one or more allelic variants of the COX6B gene and/or the GPI-1 gene alone or in combination with allelic variants of one or more other genes associated with cardiovascular disease.

Further provided are combinations of probes and primers and kits for predicting a predisposition to high serum cholesterol, low HDL levels and/or cardiovascular disease. In particular, combinations and kits contain probes or primers that are capable of hybridizing adjacent to or at polymorphic regions of the COX6B and/or GPI-1 gene. The combinations and kits can also contain probes or primers that are capable of hybridizing adjacent to or at polymorphic regions of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease. The kits also optionally contain instructions for carrying out assays, interpreting results and for aiding in diagnosing a subject as having a predisposition towards developing high serum

-7-

cholesterol, low HDL levels and/or cardiovascular disease. Combinations and kits are also provided for predicting a subject's response to a therapeutic agent directed toward modulating cholesterol, HDL, or another phenotype associated with cardiovascular disease. Such combinations and kits contain probes or primers as described above.

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In particular for the methods, combinations, kits and arrays described above, the polymorphisms are SNPs. The detection or identification is of a T nucleotide at position 86 of the sense strand of the COX6B gene coding sequence or the detection or identification of an A nucleotide at the corresponding position in the antisense strand of the COX6B gene coding sequence. Also embodied is the detection or identification of an A nucleotide at position 2577 of the sense strand of the GPI-1 gene or the detection or identification of a T nucleotide at the corresponding position in the antisense strand of the GPI-1 gene. In addition to the SNPs discussed above, other polymorphisms of the COX6B and GPI-1 genes can be assayed for association with high cholesterol or low HDL, respectively, and used as disclosed above.

Other genes containing allelic variants associated with high serum cholesterol, low HDL and/or cardiovascular disease, include, but are not limited to: cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.

The detection of the presence or absence of an allelic variant can use, but are not limited to, methods such as allele specific hybridization,

primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation assay, restriction enzyme site analysis and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.

In particular, primers used in primer specific extension hybridize

adjacent to nucleotide 86 of the COX6B gene or nucleotide 2577 of the
GPI-1 gene or the corresponding positions on the antisense strand
(numbers refer to GenBank sequences, see pages 15-17). A primer can
be extended in the presence of at least one dideoxynucleotide, particularly
ddG, or two dideoxynucleotides, particularly ddG and ddC. Typically,
detection of extension products is by mass spectrometry. Detection of
allelic variants can also involve signal moieties such as radioisotopes,
enzymes, antigens, antibodies, spectrophotometric reagents,
chemiluminescent reagents, fluorescent reagents and other light
producing reagents.

Other probes and primers useful for the detection of allelic variants include those that hybridize at or adjacent to the SNPs described in Tables 1-3 and specifically those that include SEQ ID NOs.: 5, 10, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68, 73, 78, 83, 88, 93, 98, 103, 108, 113, and 118.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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20 Figure 1 depicts the allelic frequency and genotype for pools and individually determined samples of blood from individuals having low cholesterol levels and those with high cholesterol levels.

Figure 2 depicts the allelic frequency and genotype for pools and individually determined samples of blood from individuals having high HDL levels and those with low HDL levels.

-9-

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. Definitions

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Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as is commonly understood by one of skill in the art to which this invention belongs. All patents, patent applications and publications referred to throughout the disclosure herein are, unless noted otherwise, incorporated by reference in their entirety. In the event that there are a plurality of definitions for terms herein, those in this section prevail.

As used herein, sequencing refers to the process of determining a nucleotide sequence and can be performed using any method known to those of skill in the art. For example, if a polymorphism is identified or known, and it is desired to assess its frequency or presence in nucleic acid samples taken from the subjects that of the database, the region of interest from the samples can be isolated, such as by PCR or restriction fragments, hybridization or other suitable method known to those of skill in the art, and sequenced. For purposes herein, sequencing analysis, for example, can be effected using mass spectrometry (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,547,835, 5,622,824, 5,851,765, and 5,928,906). Nucleic acids also can be sequenced by hybridization (see, e.g., U.S. Patent Nos. 5,503,980, 5,631,134, 5,795,714) and including analysis by mass spectrometry (see, U.S. Application Serial Nos. 08/419,994 and 09/395,409). Alternatively, sequencing may be performed using other known methods, such as set forth in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,525,464; 5,695,940; 5,834,189; 5,869,242; 5,876,934; 5,908,755; 5,912,118; 5,952,174; 5,976,802; 5,981,186; 5,998,143; 6,004,744; 6,017,702; 6,018,041; 6,025,136; 6,046,005; 6,087,095; 6,117,634, 6,013,431, WO 98/30883; WO 98/56954; WO 99/09218; WO/00/58519, and the others.

As used herein, "polymorphism" refers to the coexistence of more than one form of a gene or portion thereof. A portion of a gene of which there are at least two different forms, i.e., two different nucleotide sequences, is referred to as a "polymorphic region of a gene". A polymorphic region can be a single nucleotide, the identity of which differs in different alleles. A polymorphic region also can be several nucleotides in length.

As used herein, "polymorphic gene" refers to a gene having at least one polymorphic region.

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As used herein, "allele", which is used interchangeably herein with "allelic variant" refers to alternative forms of a gene or portions thereof. Alleles occupy the same locus or position on homologous chromosomes. When a subject has two identical alleles of a gene, the subject is said to be homozygous for the gene or allele. When a subject has two different alleles of a gene, the subject is said to be heterozygous for the gene. Alleles of a specific gene can differ from each other in a single nucleotide, or several nucleotides, and can include substitutions, deletions, and insertions of nucleotides. An allele of a gene also can be a form of a gene containing a mutation.

As used herein, the term "subject" refers to mammals and in particular human beings.

As used herein, the term "gene" or "recombinant gene" refers to a nucleic acid molecule comprising an open reading frame and including at least one exon and (optionally) at least one intron sequence. A gene can be either RNA or DNA. Genes may include regions preceding and following the coding region (leader and trailer).

As used herein, "intron" refers to a DNA sequence present in a given gene that is spliced out during mRNA maturation.

-11-

As used herein, the term "coding sequence" refers to that portion of a gene that encodes an amino acid sequence of a protein.

As used herein, the term "sense strand" refers to that strand of a double-stranded nucleic acid molecule that encodes the sequence of the mRNA that encodes the amino acid sequence encoded by the double-stranded nucleic acid molecule.

As used herein, the term "antisense strand" refers to that strand of a double-stranded nucleic acid molecule that is the complement of the sequence of the mRNA that encodes the amino acid sequence encoded by the double-stranded nucleic acid molecule.

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As used herein, a DNA or nucleic acid homolog refers to a nucleic acid that includes a preselected conserved nucleotide sequence. By the term "substantially homologous" is meant having at least 80%, preferably at least 90%, most preferably at least 95% homology therewith or a less percentage of homology or identity and conserved biological activity or function.

Regarding hybridization, as used herein, stringency conditions to achieve specific hybridization refer to the washing conditions for removing the non-specific probes or primers and conditions that are equivalent to either high, medium, or low stringency as described below:

- 1) high stringency: 0.1 x SSPE, 0.1% SDS, 65°C
- 2) medium stringency: 0.2 x SSPE, 0.1% SDS, 50°C
- 3) low stringency: 1.0 x SSPE, 0.1% SDS, 50°C.

It is understood that equivalent stringencies may be achieved using alternative buffers, salts and temperatures.

As used herein, "heterologous DNA" is DNA that encodes RNA and proteins that are not normally produced *in vivo* by the cell in which it is expressed or that mediates or encodes mediators that alter expression of endogenous DNA by affecting transcription, translation, or other

-12-

regulatable biochemical processes or is not present in the exact orientation or position as the counterpart DNA in a wildtype cell. Heterologous DNA may also be referred to as foreign DNA. Any DNA that one of skill in the art would recognize or consider as heterologous or foreign to the cell in which is expressed is herein encompassed by heterologous DNA. Examples of heterologous DNA include, but are not limited to, DNA that encodes traceable marker proteins, such as a protein that confers drug resistance, DNA that encodes therapeutically effective substances, such as anti-cancer agents, enzymes and hormones, and DNA that encodes other types of proteins, such as antibodies. Antibodies that are encoded by heterologous DNA may be secreted or expressed on the surface of the cell in which the heterologous DNA has been introduced.

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As used herein, a "promoter region" refers to the portion of DNA of a gene that controls transcription of the DNA to which it is operatively linked. The promoter region includes specific sequences of DNA that are sufficient for RNA polymerase recognition, binding and transcription initiation. This portion of the promoter region is referred to as the promoter. In addition, the promoter region includes sequences that modulate this recognition, binding and transcription initiation activity of the RNA polymerase. These sequences may be *cis* acting or may be responsive to *trans* acting factors. Promoters, depending upon the nature of the regulation, may be constitutive or regulated.

As used herein, the phrase "operatively linked" generally means the sequences or segments have been covalently joined into one piece of DNA, whether in single or double stranded form, whereby control or regulatory sequences on one segment control or permit expression or replication or other such control of other segments. The two segments are not necessarily contiguous. For gene expression a DNA sequence and

-13-

a regulatory sequence(s) are connected in such a way to control or permit gene expression when the appropriate molecular, e.g., transcriptional activator proteins, are bound to the regulatory sequence(s).

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As used herein, the term "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule capable of transporting another nucleic acid to which it has been linked. One exemplary type of vector is an episome, i.e., a nucleic acid capable of extra-chromosomal replication. Exemplary vectors include those capable of autonomous replication and/or expression of nucleic acids to which they are linked. Vectors capable of directing the expression of genes to which they are operatively linked are referred to herein as "expression vectors". In general, expression vectors of utility in recombinant DNA techniques are often in the form of "plasmids" that refer generally to circular double stranded DNA loops which, in their vector form are not bound to the chromosome. "Plasmid" and "vector" are used interchangeably as the plasmid is the most commonly used form of vector. Also included are other forms of expression vectors that serve equivalent functions and that become known in the art subsequently hereto.

As used herein, "indicating" or "determining" means that the

presence or absence of an allelic variant may be one of many factors that are considered when a subject's predisposition to a disease or disorder is evaluated. Thus a predisposition to a disease or disorder is not necessarily conclusively determined by only ascertaining the presence or absence of one or more allelic variants, but the presence of one of more of such variants is among an number of factors considered.

As used herein, "predisposition to develop a disease or disorder" means that a subject having a particular genotype and/or haplotype has a higher likelihood than one not having such a genotype and/or haplotype for developing a particular disease or disorder.

As used herein, "transgenic animal" refers to any animal, generally a non-human animal, e.g. a mammal, bird or an amphibian, in which one or more of the cells of the animal contain heterologous nucleic acid introduced by way of human intervention, such as by transgenic techniques well known in the art. The nucleic acid is introduced into the cell, directly or indirectly by introduction into a precursor of the cell, by way of deliberate genetic manipulation, such as by microinjection or by infection with a recombinant virus. The term genetic manipulation does not include classical cross-breeding, or in vitro fertilization, but rather is directed to the introduction of a recombinant DNA molecule. This molecule may be integrated within a chromosome, or it may be extrachromosomally replicating DNA. In the typical transgenic animals described herein, the transgene causes cells to express a recombinant form of a protein. However, transgenic animals in which the recombinant gene is silent are also contemplated, as for example, using the FLP or CRE recombinase dependent constructs. Moreover, "transgenic animal" also includes those recombinant animals in which gene disruption of one or more genes is caused by human intervention, including both recombination and antisense techniques.

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As used herein, "transgene" describes genetic material that has been or is about to be artificially inserted into the genome of a mammalian cell, particularly a mammalian cell of a living animal. The transgene is used to transform a cell, meaning that a permanent or transient genetic change, typically a permanent genetic change, is induced in a cell following incorporation of exogenous DNA. A permanent genetic change is generally achieved by introduction of the DNA into the genome of the cell. Vectors for stable integration include, but are not limited to, plasmids, retroviruses and other animal viruses and YACS. Of interest are

-15-

transgenic mammals, including, but are not limited to, cows, pigs, goats, horses and others, and particularly rodents, including rats and mice.

As used herein, "associated" refers to coincidence with the

development or manifestation of a disease, condition or phenotype.
5 Association may be due to, but is not limited to, genes responsible for housekeeping functions, those that are part of a pathway that is involved in a specific disease, condition or phenotype and those that indirectly contribute to the manifestation of a disease, condition or phenotype.

As used herein, "high serum cholesterol" refers to a level of serum cholesterol that is greater than that considered to be in the normal range for a given age in a population, e.g., about 5.25 mmoles/L or greater, *i.e.*, approximately one standard deviation or more away from the age-adjusted mean.

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As used herein, "low serum HDL" refers to a level of serum HDL that is less than that considered to be in the normal range for a given age in a population, e.g. about 1.11 mmoles/L or less, *i.e.*, approximately one standard deviation or more away from the age-adjusted mean.

As used herein, "cardiovascular disease" refers to any manifestation of or predisposition to cardiovascular disease including, but not limited to, coronary artery disease and myocardial infarction. Included in predisposition is the manifestation of risks factors such as high serum cholesterol levels and low serum HDL levels.

As used herein, "target nucleic acid" refers to a nucleic acid molecule that contains all or a portion of a polymorphic region of a gene of interest.

As used herein, "signal moiety" refers to any moiety that allows for the detection of a nucleic acid molecule. Included are moieties covalently attached to nucleic acids and those that are not.

As used herein, "biologically active agent that modulates serum cholesterol" refers to any drug, including, but are not limited to, small molecule, nucleic acid (sense and antisense), protein, peptide, lipid, carbohydrate and combinations thereof, that exhibits some effect directly or indirectly on the cholesterol measured in a subject's serum.

As used herein, "biologically active agent that modulates serum HDL" refers to any drug, such as, but are not limited to, small molecule, nucleic acid (sense and antisense), protein, peptide, lipid, carbohydrate and combinations thereof that exhibits some effect directly or indirectly on the HDL measured in a subject's serum.

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As used herein, "expression and/or activity" refers to the level of transcription or translation of the COX6B or GPI-1 gene, mRNA stability, protein stability or biological activity.

As used herein, "cardiovascular drug" refers to a drug used to treat cardiovascular disease or a risk factor for the disease, either prophylactically or after a risk factor or disease condition has developed. Cardiovascular drugs include those drugs used to lower serum cholesterol and those used to alter the level of serum HDL.

As used herein, "combining" refers to contacting the biologically active agent with a cell or animal such that the agent is introduced into the cell or animal. For a cell any method that results in an agent traversing the plasma membrane is useful. For an animal any of the standard routes of administration of an agent, e.g. oral, rectal, transmucosal, intestinal, intravenous, intraperitoneal, intraventricular, subcutaneous, intramuscular and other routes can be used.

As used herein, "positive response" refers to improving or ameliorating at least one symptom or detectable characteristic of a disease or condition, e.g., lowering serum cholesterol levels or raising serum HDL levels.

As used herein, "biological sample" refers to any cell type or tissue of a subject from which nucleic acid, particularly DNA, can be obtained.

As used herein, "array" refers to a collection of three or more items, such a collection of immobilized nucleic acid probes arranged on a solid substrate, such as silica, polymeric materials, glass and other suitable support materials known to those of skill in the art.

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As used herein, a composition refers to any mixture. It may be a solution, a suspension, liquid, powder, a paste, aqueous, non-aqueous or any combination thereof.

As used herein, a combination refers to any association between two or among more items.

As used herein, "kit" refers to a package that contains a combination, such as one or more primers or probes used to amplify or detect polymorphic regions of genes associated with cardiovascular disease, optionally including instructions and/or reagents for their use.

As used herein "specifically hybridizes" refers to hybridization of a probe or primer only to a target sequence preferentially to a non-target sequence. Those of skill in the art are familiar with parameters that affect hybridization; such as temperature, probe or primer length and composition, buffer composition and salt concentration and can readily adjust these parameters to achieve specific hybridization of a nucleic acid to a target sequence.

As used herein "nucleic acid" refers to polynucleotides such as deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and ribonucleic acid (RNA). The term should also be understood to include, as equivalents, derivatives, variants and analogs of either RNA or DNA made from nucleotide analogs, single (sense or antisense) and double-stranded polynucleotides.

Deoxyribonucleotides include deoxyadenosine, deoxycytidine, deoxyguanosine and deoxythymidine. For RNA, the uracil base is uridine.

-18-

As used herein, "mass spectrometry" encompasses any suitable mass spectrometric format known to those of skill in the art. Such formats include, but are not limited to, Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization, Time-of-Flight (MALDI-TOF), Electrospray (ES), IR-MALDI (see, e.g., published International PCT Application No. 99/57318 and U.S. Patent No. 5,118,937) Ion Cyclotron Resonance (ICR), Fourier Transform and combinations thereof. MALDI, particular UV and IR, are among exemplary formats.

As used herein, the GPI-1 gene is generically used to include the human GPI-1 gene and its homologs from rat, mouse, guinea pig, mouse and other mammalian species. As described below, the GPI-1 gene refers to a component of the GlcNAc transferase activity complex that functions in the biosynthesis of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. Four mammalian gene products (PIG-A, PIG-H, PIG-C and GPI-1) form a protein complex that is responsible for the transferase enzyme activity in the biosynthesis reaction. PIG-A, PIG-H, PIG-C are required for the first step in GPI anchor biosynthesis; GPI-1 is not. Stabilization of the enzyme complex, rather than participation in GlcNAc transfer, has been suggested as a possible role for GPI-1 (Watanabe *et al.* EMBO 17:877, 1998).

20 B. Cytochrome c oxidase VIb gene

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Cytochrome c oxidase (COX) is a mitochondrial enzyme complex integrated in the inner membrane. It transfers electrons from cytochrome to molecular oxygen in the terminal reaction of the respiratory chain in eukaryotic cells. COX contains of three large subunits encoded by the mitochondrial genome and 10 other subunits, encoded by nuclear genes. The three subunits encoded by mitochondrial genome are responsible for the catalytic activity. The cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) is one of the nuclear gene products. The function of the nuclear encoded subunits is unknown. One proposed role is in the regulation of catalytic

activity; specifically the rate of electron transport and stoichiometry of proton pumping. Other proposed roles are not directly related to electron transport and include energy-dependent calcium uptake and protein import by the mitochondrion. Proteolytic removal of subunits VIa and VIb has been associated with loss of calcium transport in reconstituted vesicles. Steady-state levels of the COX6B transcript are different in different tissues (Taanman *et al.*, Gene (1990), 93:285). The COX6B gene is includes the human COX6B gene and its homologs from rat, mouse, guinea pig, and any species that has a homologous gene.

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Several single nucleotide polymorphism have been identified in the human COX6B gene. One of these is located at position 86 and is a C to T transversion that is manifested as a silent mutation in the coding region, ACC to ACT (threonine to threonine)(SEQ ID NO.: 2). Although this is a silent mutation at the amino acid level, it may represent an alteration that changes codon usage, or it may effect mRNA stability or it may be in linkage disequilibrium with a non-silent change. Other known single nucleotide polymorphisms of the COX6B gene include, but are not limited to, those listed in Table 1.

TABLE 1

20 Gene GenBank Accession No. SNP **SNP Location** COX6B NM 001863 C/T 86 (SEQ ID NO.: 1) 60 A/G A/T 324 A/T 123

-20-

Based on methods disclosed herein and those used in the art, one of skill would be able to use all the SNPs described and find additional polymorphic regions of the COX6B gene to determine whether allelic variants of these regions are associated with high cholesterol levels and cardiovascular disease.

C. GPI-1 Gene

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Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) functions to anchor various eukaryotic proteins to membranes and is essential for their surface expression. Thus, a defect in GPI anchor synthesis affects various 10 functions of cell, tissues and organs. Biosynthesis of glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) is initiated by the transfer of Nacetylglucosamine (GlcNAc) from UDP-GlcNac to phosphatidylinositol (PI) and is catalyzed by a GlcNAc transferase, GPI-GlcNAc transferase (GPI-GnT). Four mammalian gene products form a protein complex that is responsible for this enzyme activity (PIG-A, PIG-H, PIG-C and GPI-1). PIG-A, PIG-H, PIG-C are required for the first step in GPI anchor biosynthesis; GPI-1 is not. Stabilization of the enzyme complex, rather than participation in GlcNAc transfer, has been suggested as a possible role for GPI-1 (Watanabe et al. EMBO 17:877, 1998).

A polymorphism has been identified at position 2577 of the human GPI-1 gene. This is a G to A transversion. This SNP is located in the 3' untranslated region of the mRNA, and does not affect protein structure, but may affect mRNA stability or may be in linkage disequilibrium with a non-silent change. Other known single nucleotide polymorphisms of the GPI-1 gene include, but are not limited to, those listed in Table 2.

-21-

TABLE 2

	Gene	GenBank Accession No.	SNP	SNP Location
	GPI-1	NM_004204	C/T	2829
	(SEQ ID NOS.: 6, 7)		A/G	2577
5			C/T	2519
			C/T	2289
			C/T	1938
			C/G	1563
			A/G/C/T	2664
10			A/G	2656
,			A/C/T	2167
			G/C/A	2166

Based on methods disclosed herein and those used in the art, one
of skill would be able to use all the described SNPs and find additional
polymorphic regions of the GPI-1 gene to determine whether allelic
variants of these regions are associated with low levels of HDL and
cardiovascular disease.

D. Other genes and polymorphism associated with cardiovascular disease

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Many other genes and polymorphisms contained within them have been associated with risks factors for cardiovascular disease (aberrations in lipid metabolism; specifically high levels of serum cholesterol and low levels of HDL and other such indicators) and/or the clinical phenotypes of atherosclerosis and cardiovascular disease. Table 3 presents a list of some of these genes and some associated polymorphisms (SNPs): cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic

lipase (LIPC); E-selectin; G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type
1 receptor gene. The SNP locations are based on the GenBank sequence.
Table 3 is not meant to be exhaustive, as one of skill in the art based on
the disclosure would be able to readily use other known polymorphisms in
these and other genes, new polymorphisms discovered in previously
identified genes and newly identified genes and polymorphisms in the
methods and compositions disclosed herein.

TABLE 3

10	Gene	GenBank Accession No.	SNP	SNP Location
	CETP	NM_000078	C/A	991
	(SEQ ID NOS.: 11, 12)		C/T	196
			A/G	1586
			A/G	1394
15			A/G	1439
			C/G	1297
			C/T	766
			G/A	1131
			G/A	1696
20	LPL	NM_000237	A/G	1127
	(SEQ ID NOS.: 13, 14)	_	A/C	3447
			C/T	1973
			C/T	3343
			G/A	2851
25			C/T	3272
			A/T	2428
			T/C	2743
			G/A	1453
			C/A	3449
30			G/A	1282
			G/A	579
			A/C	1338
			A/G/T/C	2416-2426
			A/G	2427
35			C/T	1302
			G/A	609

-23-

TABLE 3

	TABLE 3		
		G/C	1595
		G/A	1309
		C/T	2454
			2988
		C/T	
		G/A	280
		G/A	1036
APO A4	NM_000482	G/T	1122
(SEQ ID NOS.: 15, 16)		G/C	1033
		G/A	1002
		C/T	960
		C/T	894
	ł	G/A	554
		G/A	950
		T/C	336
		G/A	334
		C/T	330
		A/G	201
		A/G	16
	ļ	A/T	1213
APO E	NM_000041	C/T	448
(SEQ ID NOS.: 17, 18)		G/A	448
(mRNA)	ļ	C/T	586
		C/T	197
		C/T	540
Hepatic Lipase	NM_000236	C/G	680
(SEQ ID NOS.: 19, 20)	_	G/A	1374
	-	G/A	701
		C/A	1492
		A/G	648
		G/C	729
		G/A	340
		G/T	522
PON 1	NM_000446	A/T	172
	_	A/G	584
(SEQ ID NOS.: 21, 22)		17/0	1004

-24-

TABLE 3

	PON 2	XM 004947	C/G	475
	(SEQ ID NOS.: 23, 24)	_	C/G	964
	APO C3	NM_000040	C/T	148
	(SEQ ID NOS.: 25, 26)		T/A	471
5			G/C	386
			G/T	417
			T/A	495
	ABC 1 (SEQ ID NOS.: 27, 28)	XM_005567	G/A	8591
10	APO A1	NM_000039	C/G	770
	(SEQ ID NOS.: 29, 30)		G/A	656
			C/G	589
			C/G	414
			A/T	430
15			C/T	708
			C/T	221
			T/G	223
			C/T	597
			A/G	340
20			G/C	690
	АРО В	NM_000384	A/G/C/T	13141
	(SEQ ID NOS.: 31, 32)		A/G/C/T	12669
			C/T	11323
			G/C	10422
25			A/C	10408
			C/G	10083
			C/T	7064
			C/T	6666
		1	C/T	1980
30			C/G	5751
			C/T	7673
			C/A/G/T	8344
			G/C/T/A	4393
			A/C/T/G	5894
35			A/T	12019
		1	C/T	11973

-25-

TABLE 3

		TANDEL O		
			G/C/T/A	7065
			C/G	947
			C/G	7331
			A/G	7221
5			G/C	6402
			G/C	3780
			C/G	1661
			A/T	8167
			C/A	8126
10			C/T	421
			C/T	1981
			G/A	12510
			G/C	12937
	APO B (con't)		G/A	11042
15			C/T	2834
			A/G	5869
			A/G	11962
			C/G	4439
			G/A	7824
20			G/A	13569
			G/A	9489
			G/A	2325
			G/A	10259
			C/G	14
25	MTHFR	NM_005957	G/A	5442
	(SEQ ID NOS.: 33, 34)		A/G	5113
			A/G	5113
			A/G	5110
			A/G	5102
30			A/C/T	5097
			A/C/T	5097
			C/T	5079
			C/T	5079
			T/C	5071
35			T/C	5071
			T/C	5051

-26-

TABLE 3

		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		
			G/A	5012
			C/A	5000
			A/G	4998
			A/G	4994
5			A/G	4994
			A/G	4994
			C/T	4991
			C/T	4991
			C/T	4991
10			A/G	4986
			A/G	4986
			A/G	4986
			C/T	4985
			T/A	4982
15			T/G	4981
			T/C	4981
			T/C	4981
	MTHFR (con't)		G/C/A	4967
			G/A	4963
20			A/G	4962
			G/C/T	4962
	;		A/C/G/T	4961
			A/C/T	4961
			A/C	4961
25			A/C	4961
			A/C/T	4960
			T/C	4938
			T/C	4937
			T/C	4933
30			G/C/T	4933
			C/T	4929
			C/T	4929
25			T/A/G	4929
			A/G	4928
25				
35			G/C	4928
35				

-27-

TABLE 3

		I ADLE 3		
			G/A	4923
			C/T	4919
			A/T/G	4913
			C/T	4912
5			A/T	4903
			C/T	4902
			A/G	4900
			G/A	4898
			G/T	4898
10			C/T	4897
			G/T	4894
			T/C/G	4836
			C/T	3862
			C/T	4922
15			C/T	4959
			T/C	4981
			A/G	4994
			A/G	5044
			T/C	5051
20			G/C	5066
			C/T	5079
	MTHFR (con't)		C/A/G	5085
			C/T	5092
			A/G	5103
25			A/G	5113
			C/T	1021
	E-Selectin	NM_000450	G/A	3484
	(SEQ ID NOS.: 35, 36)		G/A	3093
			T/G	2939
30			T/C	2902
			C/T	1937
			C/T	1916
			C/T	1839
			C/T	1805
35			C/T	1518
			G/C	1377
	•	•		•

-28-

TABLE 3

			C/T	1376
			G/A ′	999
			T/C	857
			A/C	561
5			C/G	506
			A/G	392
			G/T	98
	G protein β3 subunit	NM_002075	C/T	1828
	(SEQ ID NOS.: 37, 38)		C/T	1546
10			G/T	1431
			G/A	1231
			C/T	1230
	Angiotensin II type 1	NM_00686	G/A	1453
	receptor gene		C/G	968
15	(SEQ ID NOS.: 39, 40)		G/C	966
			T/C	941
			G/A	894
			T/C	659

Assays to identify the nucleotide present at the polymorphic site include those described herein and all others known to those who practice the art.

For some of the SNPs described above, there are provided a description of the MassEXTEND™ reaction components that can be used 25 to determine the allelic variant that is present. Included are the forward and reverse primers used for amplification. Also included are the MassEXTEND™ primer used in the primer extension reaction and the extended MassEXTEND™ primers for each allele. MassEXTEND™ reactions are carried out and the products analyzed as described in Examples 2 and 3.

30

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-29-

CETP

Position 991 (C/A)

5 PCR primers:

Forward: ACTGCCTGATAACCATGCTG

(SEQ ID NO.: 41)

10 Reverse: ATACTTACACACCAGGAGGG

(SEQ ID NO.: 42)

MassEXTEND™ Primer: ATGCCTGCTCCAAAGGCAC

(SEQ ID NO.: 43)

15

Primer Mass: 5757.8

Extended Primer-Allele C: ATGCCTGCTCCAAAGGCACC

(SEQ ID NO.: 44)

20

Extended Primer Mass: 6030.9

Extended Primer-Allele A: ATGCCTGCTCCAAAGGCACAT

(SEQ ID NO.: 45)

25

Extended Primer Mass: 6359.2

Position 196 (C/T)

30 PCR primers:

Forward: TACTTCTGGTTCTCTGAGCG

(SEQ ID NO.: 46)

35 Reverse: ACTCACCTTGAACTCGTCTC

(SEQ ID NO.: 47)

MassEXTEND™ Primer: TGGTTCTCTGAGCGAGTCTT

(SEQ ID NO.: 48)

40

Primer Mass: 6130

Extended Primer-Allele C: TGGTTCTCTGAGCGAGTCTTC

-30-

(SEQ ID NO.: 49)

Extended Primer Mass: 6707.4

5 Extended Primer-Allele T: TGGTTCTCTGAGCGAGTCTTTC

(SEQ ID NO.: 50)

Extended Primer Mass: 6333.1

10 Position 1586 (A/G)

PCR primers:

Forward: TGCAGATGGACTTTGGCTTC

15 (SEQ ID NO.: 51)

Reverse: TGCTTGCCTTCTGCTACAAG

(SEQ ID NO.: 52)

20 MassEXTEND™ Primer: CTTCCCTGAGCACCTGCTG

(SEQ ID NO.: 53)

Primer Mass: 5715.7

25 Extended Primer-Allele G: CTTCCCTGAGCACCTGCTGGT

(SEQ ID NO.: 54)

Extended Primer Mass: 6333.1

30 Extended Primer-Allele A: CTTCCCTGAGCACCTGCTGA

(SEQ ID NO.: 55)

Extended Primer Mass: 6012.9

35 APOA4

Position 1122 (G/T)

PCR primers:

40

Forward: AACAGCTCAGGACGAAACTG

(SEQ ID NO.: 56)

-31-

Reverse: AGAAGGAGTTGACCTTGTCC

(SEQ ID NO.: 57)

MassEXTEND™ Primer: GGAAGCTCAAGTGGCCTTC

5 (SEQ ID NO.: 58)

Primer Mass: 5828.8

Extended Primer-Allele G: GGAAGCTCAAGTGGCCTTCC

10 (SEQ ID NO.: 59)

Extended Primer Mass: 6102.0

Extended Primer-Allele T: GGAAGCTCAAGTGGCCTTCAAC

15 (SEQ ID NO.: 60)

Extended Primer Mass: 6728.4

Position 1033 (G/C)

PCR primers:

25

Forward: AAGTCACTGGCAGAGCTGG

(SEQ ID NO.: 61)

Reverse: GCACCAGGGCTTTGTTGAAG

(SEQ ID NO.: 62)

MassEXTEND™ Primer: TTTTCCCCGTAGGGCTCCA

30 (SEQ ID NO.: 63)

Primer Mass: 5730.7

Extended Primer-Allele G: TTTTCCCCGTAGGGCTCCAC

35 (SEQ ID NO.: 64)

Extended Primer Mass: 6003.9

Extended Primer-Allele C: TTTTCCCCGTAGGGCTCCAGC

40 (SEQ ID NO.: 65)

Extended Primer Mass: 6333.1

-32-

Position 1002 (G/A)

PCR primers:

10

15

25

35

40

5 Forward: TGCAGAAGTCACTGGCAGAG

(SEQ ID NO.: 66)

Reverse: GTTGAAGTTTTCCCCGTAGG

(SEQ ID NO.: 67)

MassEXTEND™ Primer:

ACTCCTCCACCTGCTGGTC

(SEQ ID NO.: 68)

Primer Mass: 5675.7

Extended Primer-Allele G:

ACTCCTCCACCTGCTGGTCC

(SEQ ID NO.: 69)

Extended Primer Mass: 5948.9

20 Extended Primer-Allele A:

ACTCCTCCACCTGCTGGTCTA

(SEQ ID NO.: 70)

Extended Primer Mass: 6277.1

Position 960 (C/T)

PCR primers:

30 Forward: AGGACGTGCGTGGCAACCTG

(SEQ ID NO.: 71)

Reverse: AGCTCTGCCAGTGACTTCTG

(SEQ ID NO.: 72)

MassEXTEND™ Primer:

GTGACTTCTGCAGCCCCTC

(SEQ ID NO.: 73)

Primer Mass: 5715.7

Extended Primer-Allele T: GTGACTTCTGCAGCCCCTCA

(SEQ ID NO.: 74)

-33-

Extended Primer Mass:

6012.9

Extended Primer-Allele C:

GTGACTTCTGCAGCCCCTCGGT

(SEQ ID NO.: 75)

5

Extended Primer Mass:

6662.3

Position 894 (C/T)

10 PCR primers:

Forward:

CCTGACCTTCCAGATGAAG

(SEQ ID NO.: 76)

15 Reverse:

TCAGGTTGCCACGCACGTC

(SEQ ID NO.: 77)

MassEXTEND™ Primer:

CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGC

(SEQ ID NO.: 78)

20

Primer Mass:

5500.6

Extended Primer-Allele C:

CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCC

(SEQ ID NO.: 79)

25

Extended Primer Mass:

5773.8

Extended Primer-Allele T:

CAGGATCTCGGCCAGTGCTG

(SEQ ID NO.: 80)

30

Extended Primer Mass:

6118.0

Position 554 (G/A)

PCR primers:

35

40

Forward:

ACCTGCGAGAGCTTCAGCAG

(SEQ ID NO.: 81)

Reverse:

TCTCCATGCGCTGTGCGTAG

(SEQ ID NO.: 82)

MassEXTEND™ Primer:

AGCTGCGCACCCAGGTCA

(SEQ ID NO.: 83)

-34-

Primer Mass: 5469.6

Extended Primer-Allele A: AGCTGCGCACCCAGGTCAA

(SEQ ID NO.: 84)

5 Extended Primer Mass: 5766.8

Extended Primer-Allele G: AGCTGCGCACCCAGGTCAGC

(SEQ ID NO.: 85)

10 Extended Primer Mass: 6072.0

APOE

15 Position 448 (C/T)

PCR primers:

Forward: TGTCCAAGGAGCTGCAGGC

(SEQ ID NO.: 86)

20

Reverse: CTTACGCAGCTTGCGCAGGT

(SEQ ID NO.: 87)

MassEXTEND™ Primer: GCGGACATGGAGGACGTG

25 (SEQ ID NO.: 88)

Primer Mass: 5629.7

Extended Primer-Allele C: GCGGACATGGAGGACGTGC

30 (SEQ ID NO.: 89)

Extended Primer Mass: 5902.8

Extended Primer-Allele T: GCGGACATGGAGGACGTGTG

35 (SEQ ID NO.: 90)

Extended Primer Mass: 6247.1

-35-

LPL

Position 1127 (A/G)

PCR primers:

5

Forward: GTTGTAGAAAGAACCGCTGC

(SEQ ID NO.: 91)

Reverse: GAGAACGAGTCTTCAGGTAC

10 (SEQ ID NO.: 92)

MassEXTEND™ Primer: ACAATCTGGGCTATGAGATCA

(SEQ ID NO.: 93)

15 Primer Mass: 6454.2

Extended Primer-Allele A: ACAATCTGGGCTATGAGATCAA

(SEQ ID NO.: 94)

20 Extended Primer Mass: 6751.4

Extended Primer-Allele G: ACAATCTGGGCTATGAGATCAGT

(SEQ ID NO.: 95)

25 Extended Primer Mass: 7071.6

Position 3447 (A/C)

PCR primers:

30 Forward: CACTCTACACTGCATGTCTC

(SEQ ID NO.: 96)

Reverse: ACCCTTCTGAAAAGGAGAGG

(SEQ ID NO.: 97)

35

40

MassEXTEND™ Primer: GAGGAGAGACAAGGCAGATA

(SEQ ID NO.: 98)

Primer Mass: 6273.1

Extended Primer-Allele A:

GAGGAGAGACAAGGCAGATAT

(SEQ ID NO.: 99)

-36-

Extended Primer Mass: 6561.3

Extended Primer-Allele C: GAGGAGAGACAAGGCAGATAGT

(SEQ ID NO.: 100)

5

Extended Primer Mass: 6890.5

Position 1973 (C/T)

PCR primers:

10

15

Forward: AAAGGTTCAGTTGCTGC

(SEQ ID NO.: 101)

Reverse: GCTGGGGAAGGTCTAATAAC

(SEQ ID NO.: 102)

MassEXTEND™ Primer: GTTGCTGCTCGAATC

(SEQ ID NO.: 103)

20 Primer Mass: 5770.7

Extended Primer-Allele C: GTTGCTGCTCGAATCC

(SEQ ID NO.: 104)

25 Extended Primer Mass: 6043.9

Extended Primer-Allele T: GTTGCTGCTCGAATCTG

(SEQ ID NO.: 105)

30 Extended Primer Mass: 6388.2

LIPC

Position 680 (C/G)

35 PCR primers:

Forward: CGTCTTTCTCCAGATGATGC

(SEQ ID NO.: 106)

40 Reverse: AGTGTCCTATGGGCTGTTTG

(SEQ ID NO.: 107)

MassEXTEND™ Primer: GGATGCCATTCATACCTTTAC

-37-

(SEQ ID NO.: 108)

Primer Mass: 6556.1

5 Extended Primer-Allele C: GGATGCCATTCATACCTTTACC

(SEQ ID NO.: 109)

Extended Primer Mass: 6629.3

10 Extended Primer-Allele G: GGATGCCATTCATACCTTTACGC

(SEQ ID NO.: 110)

Extended Primer Mass: 6958.5

15 Position 1374 (G/A)

PCR primers:

Forward: TGGGAAAACAGTGCAGTGTG

(SEQ ID NO.: 111)

20

Reverse: TGATCGTCTTCAGAACGAGG

(SEQ ID NO.: 112)

MassEXTEND™ Primer: CCAGACCATCATCCCATGGA

25 (SEQ ID NO.: 113)

Primer Mass: 6030.9

Extended Primer-Allele A: CCAGACCATCATCCCATGGAA

30 (SEQ ID NO.: 114)

Extended Primer Mass: 6328.1

Extended Primer-Allele G: CCAGACCATCATCCCATGGAGC

35 (SEQ ID NO.: 115)

Extended Primer Mass: 6633.3

-38-

Position 701 (G/A)

PCR primers:

Forward: CAGCAATCGTCTTTCTCCAG

5 (SEQ ID NO.: 116)

Reverse: TCCTATGGGCTGTTTGATGC

(SEQ ID NO.: 117)

10 MassEXTEND™ Primer: GTCTTTCTCCAGATGATGCCA

(SEQ ID NO.: 118)

Primer Mass: 6372.2

15 Extended Primer-Allele A: GTCTTTCTCCAGATGATGCCAA

(SEQ ID NO.: 119)

Extended Primer Mass: 6669.4

20 Extended Primer-Allele G: GTCTTTCTCCAGATGATGCCAGT

(SEQ ID NO.: 120)

Extended Primer Mass: 6989.6

25 E. Databases

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Databases for determining an association between polymorphic regions of genes and intermediate and clinical phenotypes, contain biological samples (e.g., blood) that provide a source of nucleic acid and clinical data covering diseases (e.g., age, sex, ethnicity medical history and family medical history) from both individuals exhibiting the phenotype (intermediate phenotype (risk factor) or clinical phenotype (disease)) and those who do not. These databases include human population groups such as twins, diverse affected families, isolated founder populations and drug trial subjects. The quality and consistency of the clinical resources are of primary importance.

-39-

F. Association Studies

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The examples set forth below used an extreme trait analysis to discover an association between an allelic variant of the COX6B gene and high cholesterol and an association between an allelic variant of the GPI-1 gene and low HDL. This analysis is based on comparing a pair of pools of DNA from individuals who exhibit respectively hypo or hypernormal levels of a biochemical trait (e.g., cholesterol or HDL) and individually examining SNPs for a difference in allelic frequency between the pools. An association is considered to be positive if a statistically significant value of at least 3.841 using a 1-degree-of-freedom chi-squared test of association, p = 0.05, is obtained. Standard multiple testing corrections are applied if more than one SNP is considered at a time, i.e., multiple SNPs are tested during the same study. Although not always required, it may be necessary to further examine the frequency of allelic variants in other populations, including those exhibiting normal levels of the given trait.

For a qualitative trait (e.g., hypertension) association studies are based on determining the occurrence of certain alleles in a given population of diseased vs. healthy individuals.

Allelic variants of COX6B, GPI-1 and other genes found to associate with high cholesterol, low HDL and/or cardiovascular disease can represent useful markers for indicating a predisposition for developing a risk factor for cardiovascular disease. These allelic variants may not necessarily represent functional variants affecting the expression, stability, or activity of the encoded protein product. Those of skill in the art would be able to determine which allelic variants are to be used, alone or in conjunction with other variants, only for indicating a predisposition for cardiovascular disease or for profiling of drug reactivity and for

-40-

determining those that may be also useful for screening for potential therapeutics.

Any method used to determine association can be used to discover or confirm the association of other polymorphic regions in the COX6B gene, the GPI-1 gene or any other gene that may be associated with cardiovascular disease.

G. Detection of Polymorphisms

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1. Nucleic acid detection methods

Generally, these methods are based in sequence-specific 10 polynucleotides, oligonucleotides, probes and primers. Any method known to those of skill in the art for detecting a specific nucleotide within a nucleic acid sequence or for determining the identity of a specific nucleotide in a nucleic acid sequence is applicable to the methods of determining the presence or absence of an allelic variant of a COX6B 15 gene or GPI-1 gene or another gene associated with cardiovascular disease. Such methods include, but are not limited to, techniques utilizing nucleic acid hybridization of sequence-specific probes, nucleic acid sequencing, selective amplification, analysis of restriction enzyme digests of the nucleic acid, cleavage of mismatched heteroduplexes of 20 nucleic acid and probe, alterations of electrophoretic mobility, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation assay and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis. In particular, primer extension reactions that specifically terminate by incorporating a dideoxynucleotide are useful for detection. Several such general nucleic acid detection 25 assays are described in U.S. Patent No. 6,030,778.

-41-

a. Primer extension-based methods

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Several primer extension-based methods for determining the identity of a particular nucleotide in a nucleic acid sequence have been reported (see, e.g., PCT Application No. PCT/US96/03651 (WO96/29431), PCT Application No. PCT/US97/20444 (WO 98/20019), PCT Application No. PCT/US91/00046 (WO91/13075), and U.S. Patent No. 5,856,092). In general, a primer is prepared that specifically hybridizes adjacent to a polymorphic site in a particular nucleic acid sequence. The primer is then extended in the presence of one or more dideoxynucleotides, typically with at least one of the dideoxynucleotides being the complement of the nucleotide that is polymorphic at the site. The primer and/or the dideoxynucleotides may be labeled to facilitate a determination of primer extension and identity of the extended nucleotide.

In one method, primer extension and/or the identity of the extended nucleotide(s) are determined by mass spectrometry (see, *e.g.*, PCT Application Nos. PCT/US96/03651 (WO96/29431) and PCT/US97/20444 (WO 98/20019)).

b. Polymorphism-specific probe hybridization

One exemplary detection method is allele specific hybridization using probes overlapping the polymorphic site and having about 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 nucleotides around the polymorphic region. The probes can contain aturally occurring or modified nucleotides (see U.S. Patent No. 6,156,501). For example, oligonucleotide probes may be prepared in which the known polymorphic nucleotide is placed centrally (allelespecific probes) and then hybridized to target DNA under conditions that permit hybridization only if a perfect match is found (Saiki *et al.* (1986) Nature 324:163; Saiki *et al.* (1989) Proc. Natl Acad. Sci USA 86:6230; and Wallace *et al.* (1979) Nucl. Acids Res. 6:3543). Such allele specific oligonucleotide hybridization techniques may be used for the simultaneous

-42-

detection of several nucleotide changes in different polymorphic regions. For example, oligonucleotides having nucleotide sequences of specific allelic variants are attached to a hybridizing membrane and this membrane is then hybridized with labeled sample nucleic acid. Analysis of the hybridization signal will then reveal the identity of the nucleotides of the sample nucleic acid. In one embodiment, several probes capable of hybridizing specifically to allelic variants are attached to a solid phase support, e.g., a "chip". Oligonucleotides can be bound to a solid support by a variety of processes, including lithography. For example a chip can hold up to 250,000 oligonucleotides (GeneChip, Affymetrix, Santa Clara, CA). Mutation detection analysis using these chips comprising oligonucleotides, also termed "DNA probe arrays" is described e.g., in Cronin et al. (1996) Human Mutation 7:244 and in Kozal et al. (1996) Nature Medicine 2:753. In one embodiment, a chip includes all the allelic variants of at least one polymorphic region of a gene. The solid phase support is then contacted with a test nucleic acid and hybridization to the specific probes is detected. Accordingly, the identity of numerous allelic variants of one or more genes can be identified in a simple hybridization experiment.

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c. Nucleic acid amplification-based methods

In other detection methods, it is necessary to first amplify at least a portion of a COX6B gene, GPI-1 gene or another gene associated with cardiovascular disease prior to identifying the allelic variant. Amplification can be performed, e.g., by PCR and/or LCR, according to methods known in the art. In one embodiment, genomic DNA of a cell is exposed to two PCR primers and amplification is performed for a number of cycles sufficient to produce the required amount of amplified DNA. In certain embodiments, the primers are located between 150 and 350 base pairs apart.

Alternative amplification methods include: self sustained sequence replication (Guatelli, J. C. *et al.* (1990) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 87:1874-1878); transcriptional amplification system (Kwoh, D. Y. *et al.* (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 86:1173-1177); Q-Beta Replicase (Lizardi, P. M. *et al.* (1988) Bio/Technology 6:1197) and any other nucleic acid amplification method, followed by the detection of the amplified molecules using techniques well known to those of skill in the art. These detection schemes are also useful for the detection of nucleic acid molecules if such molecules are present in very low numbers.

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Alternatively, allele specific amplification technology, which depends on selective PCR amplification may be used in conjunction with the alleles provided herein. Oligonucleotides used as primers for specific amplification may carry the allelic variant of interest in the center of the molecule (so that amplification depends on differential hybridization) (Gibbs *et al.* (1989) Nucleic Acids Res. 17:2437-2448) or at the extreme 3' end of one primer where, under appropriate conditions, mismatch can prevent, or reduce polymerase extension (Prossner (1993) Tibtech 11:238; Newton *et al.* (1989) Nucl. Acids Res. 17:2503). In addition it may be desirable to introduce a restriction site in the region of the mutation to create cleavage-based detection (Gasparini *et al.* (1992) Mol. Cell Probes 6:1).

d. Nucleic acid sequencing-based methods

In one embodiment, any of a variety of sequencing reactions known in the art can be used to directly sequence at least a portion of the COX6B gene, GPI-1 gene or other gene associated with cardiovascular disease and to detect allelic variants, e.g., mutations, by comparing the sequence of the sample sequence with the corresponding wild-type (control) sequence. Exemplary sequencing reactions include those based on techniques developed by Maxam and Gilbert (Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.

-44-

USA (1977) 74:560) or Sanger (Sanger et al. (1977) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci 74:5463). It is also contemplated that any of a variety of automated sequencing procedures may be used when performing the subject assays (Biotechniques (1995) 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,547,835 and 5 International PCT Application No. WO 94/16101, entitled DNA Sequencing by Mass Spectrometry by H. Koster; U.S. Patent No. 5,547,835 and International PCT Application No. WO 94/21822, entitled "DNA Sequencing by Mass Spectrometry Via Exonuclease Degradation" by H. Koster), and U.S. Pat. No. 5,605,798 and International Patent 10 Application No. PCT/US96/03651 entitled DNA Diagnostics Based on Mass Spectrometry by H. Koster; Cohen et al. (1996) Adv Chromatogr 36:127-162; and Griffin et al. (1993) Appl Biochem Biotechnol 38:147-159). It will be evident to one skilled in the art that, for certain 15 embodiments, the occurrence of only one, two or three of the nucleic acid bases need be determined in the sequencing reaction. For instance, A-track sequencing or an equivalent, e.g., where only one nucleotide is detected, can be carried out. Other sequencing methods are disclosed, e.g., in U.S. Patent No. 5,580,732 entitled "Method of DNA sequencing 20 employing a mixed DNA-polymer chain probe" and U.S. Patent No. 5,571,676 entitled "Method for mismatch-directed in vitro DNA sequencing".

e. Restriction enzyme digest analysis

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In some cases, the presence of a specific allele in nucleic acid, particularly DNA, from a subject can be shown by restriction enzyme analysis. For example, a specific nucleotide polymorphism can result in a nucleotide sequence containing a restriction site that is absent from the nucleotide sequence of another allelic variant.

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f. Mismatch Cleavage

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Protection from cleavage agents, such as, but not limited to, a nuclease, hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine, can be used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA DNA/DNA, or RNA/DNA heteroduplexes (Myers, et al. (1985) Science 230:1242). In general, the technique of "mismatch cleavage" starts by providing heteroduplexes formed by hybridizing a control nucleic acid, which is optionally labeled, e.g., RNA or DNA, comprising a nucleotide sequence of an allelic variant with a sample nucleic acid, e.g, RNA or DNA, obtained from a tissue sample. The double-stranded duplexes are treated with an agent, which cleaves single-stranded regions of the duplex such as duplexes formed based on basepair mismatches between the control and sample strands. For instance, RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with RNase and DNA/DNA hybrids treated with S1 nuclease to enzymatically digest the mismatched regions.

In other embodiments, either DNA/DNA or RNA/DNA duplexes can be treated with hydroxylamine or osmium tetroxide and with piperidine in order to digest mismatched regions. After digestion of the mismatched regions, the resulting material is then separated by size on denaturing polyacrylamide gels to determine whether the control and sample nucleic acids have an identical nucleotide sequence or in which nucleotides they differ (see, for example, Cotton *et al.* (1988) Proc. Natl Acad Sci USA 85:4397; Saleeba *et al.* (1992) Methods Enzymod. 217:286-295). The control or sample nucleic acid is labeled for detection.

g. Electrophoretic mobility alterations

In other embodiments, alteration in electrophoretic mobility is used to identify the type of allelic variant in the COX6B gene, GPI-1 gene or other gene associated with cardiovascular disease. For example, single-strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) may be used to detect

-46-

differences in electrophoretic mobility between mutant and wild type nucleic acids (Orita *et al.* (1989) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:2766, see also Cotton (1993) Mutat Res 285:125-144; and Hayashi (1992) Genet Anal Tech Appl 9:73-79). Single-stranded DNA fragments of sample and control nucleic acids are denatured and allowed to renature. The secondary structure of single-stranded nucleic acids varies according to sequence, the resulting alteration in electrophoretic mobility enables the detection of even a single base change. The DNA fragments may be labeled or detected with labeled probes. The sensitivity of the assay may be enhanced by using RNA (rather than DNA), in which the secondary structure is more sensitive to a change in sequence. In another embodiment, the subject method uses heteroduplex analysis to separate double stranded heteroduplex molecules on the basis of changes in electrophoretic mobility (Keen *et al.* (1991) Trends Genet 7:5).

h. Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis

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In yet another embodiment, the identity of an allelic variant of a polymorphic region in the COX6B gene, GPI-1 gene or other gene associated with cardiovascular disease is obtained by analyzing the movement of a nucleic acid comprising the polymorphic region in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (DGGE) (Myers *et al.* (1985) Nature 313:495). When DGGE is used as the method of analysis, DNA will be modified to ensure that it does not completely denature, for example by adding a GC clamp of approximately 40 bp of high-melting GC-rich DNA by PCR. In a further embodiment, a temperature gradient is used in place of a denaturing agent gradient to identify differences in the mobility of control and sample DNA (Rosenbaum and Reissner (1987) Biophys Chem 265:1275).

-47-

i. Oligonucleotide ligation assay (OLA)

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In another embodiment, identification of the allelic variant is carried out using an oligonucleotide ligation assay (OLA), as described, e.g., in U.S. Patent No. 4,998,617 and in Landegren, U. et al., Science 241:1077-1080 (1988). The OLA protocol uses two oligonucleotides that are designed to be capable of hybridizing to abutting sequences of a single strand of a target. One of the oligonucleotides is linked to a separation marker, e.g., biotinylated, and the other is detectably labeled. If the precise complementary sequence is found in a target molecule, the oligonucleotides will hybridize such that their termini abut, and create a ligation substrate. Ligation then permits the labeled oligonucleotide to be recovered using avidin, or another biotin ligand. Nickerson, D. A. et al. have described a nucleic acid detection assay that combines attributes of PCR and OLA (Nickerson, D. A. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 87:8923-8927 (1990). In this method, PCR is used to achieve the exponential amplification of target DNA, which is then detected using OLA.

Several techniques based on this OLA method have been developed and can be used to detect specific allelic variants of a polymorphic region of a gene. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,593,826 discloses an OLA using an oligonucleotide having 3'-amino group and a 5'- phosphorylated oligonucleotide to form a conjugate having a phosphoramidate linkage. In another variation of OLA described in Tobe *et al.* (1996) Nucl. Acids Res. 24: 3728), OLA combined with PCR permits typing of two alleles in a single microtiter well. By marking each of the allele-specific primers with a unique hapten, i.e. digoxigenin and fluorescein, each OLA reaction can be detected by using hapten specific antibodies that are labeled with different enzyme reporters, alkaline phosphatase or horseradish peroxidase. This system permits the detection of the two alleles using a

-48-

high throughput format that leads to the production of two different colors.

j. SNP detection methods

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Also provided are methods for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms. Because single nucleotide polymorphisms constitute sites of variation flanked by regions of invariant sequence, their analysis requires no more than the determination of the identity of the single nucleotide present at the site of variation and it is unnecessary to determine a complete gene sequence for each patient. Several methods have been developed to facilitate the analysis of such single nucleotide polymorphisms.

In one embodiment, the single base polymorphism can be detected by using a specialized exonuclease-resistant nucleotide, as disclosed, e.g., in Mundy, C. R. (U.S. Patent No. 4,656,127). According to the method, a primer complementary to the allelic sequence immediately 3' to the polymorphic site is permitted to hybridize to a target molecule obtained from a particular animal or human. If the polymorphic site on the target molecule contains a nucleotide that is complementary to the particular exonuclease-resistant nucleotide derivative present, then that derivative will be incorporated onto the end of the hybridized primer. Such incorporation renders the primer resistant to exonuclease, and thereby permits its detection. Since the identity of the exonuclease-resistant derivative of the sample is known, a finding that the primer has become resistant to exonucleases reveals that the nucleotide present in the polymorphic site of the target molecule was complementary to that of the nucleotide derivative used in the reaction. This method has the advantage that it does not require the determination of large amounts of extraneous sequence data.

-49-

In another embodiment, a solution-based method for determining the identity of the nucleotide of a polymorphic site is employed (Cohen, D. et al. (French Patent 2,650,840; PCT Application No. WO91/02087)). As in the Mundy method of U.S. Patent No. 4,656,127, a primer is employed that is complementary to allelic sequences immediately 3' to a polymorphic site. The method determines the identity of the nucleotide of that site using labeled dideoxynucleotide derivatives, which, if complementary to the nucleotide of the polymorphic site will become incorporated onto the terminus of the primer.

k. Genetic Bit Analysis

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An alternative method, known as Genetic Bit Analysis or GBA™ is described by Goelet, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,004,744, PCT Application No. 92/15712). The method of Goelet, *et al.* uses mixtures of labeled terminators and a primer that is complementary to the sequence 3′ to a polymorphic site. The labeled terminator that is incorporated is thus determined by, and complementary to, the nucleotide present in the polymorphic site of the target molecule being evaluated. In contrast to the method of Cohen *et al.* (French Patent 2,650,840; PCT Application No. WO91/02087), the method of Goelet, *et al.* is typically a heterogeneous phase assay, in which the primer or the target molecule is immobilized to a solid phase.

I. Other primer-guided nucleotide incorporation procedures

Other primer-guided nucleotide incorporation procedures for assaying polymorphic sites in DNA have been described (Komher, J. S. et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 17:7779-7784 (1989); Sokolov, B. P., Nucl. Acids Res. 18:3671 (1990); Syvanen, A. C., et al., Genomics 8:684-692 (1990), Kuppuswamy, M. N. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.) 88:1143-1147 (1991); Prezant, T. R. et al., Hum. Mutat. 1:159-164

(1992); Ugozzoli, L. et al., GATA 9:107-112 (1992); Nyren, P. et al., Anal. Biochem. 208:171-175 (1993)). These methods differ from GBA™ in that they all rely on the incorporation of labeled deoxynucleotides to discriminate between bases at a polymorphic site. In such a format, since the signal is proportional to the number of deoxynucleotides incorporated, polymorphisms that occur in runs of the same nucleotide can result in signals that are proportional to the length of the run (Syvanen, A. C., et al., Amer. J. Hum. Genet. 52:46-59 (1993)).

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For determining the identity of the allelic variant of a polymorphic region located in the coding region of a gene, yet other methods than those described above can be used. For example, identification of an allelic variant that encodes a mutated protein can be performed by using an antibody specifically recognizing the mutant protein in, *e.g.*, immunohistochemistry or immunoprecipitation. Binding assays are known in the art and involve, *e.g.*, obtaining cells from a subject, and performing binding experiments with a labeled lipid, to determine whether binding to the mutated form of the protein differs from binding to the wild-type protein.

m. Molecular structure determination

If a polymorphic region is located in an exon, either in a coding or non-coding region of the gene, the identity of the allelic variant can be determined by determining the molecular structure of the mRNA, pre-mRNA, or cDNA. The molecular structure can be determined using any of the above described methods for determining the molecular structure of the genomic DNA, e.g., sequencing and SSCP.

-51-

n. Mass spectrometric methods

Nucleic acids also can be analyzed by detection methods and protocols, particularly those that rely on mass spectrometry (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,605,798, allowed co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 08/617,256, allowed co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 5 08/744,481, U.S. Application Serial No. 08/990,851, International PCT Application No. WO 98/20019). These methods can be automated (see, e.g., co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 09/285,481, which describes an automated process line). Among the methods of analysis herein are 10 those involving the primer oligo base extension (PROBE) reaction with mass spectrometry for detection (described herein and elsewhere, see e.g., U.S. Application Serial Nos. 08/617,256, 09/287,681, 09/287,682, 09/287,141 and 09/287,679, allowed co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 08/744,481, International PCT Application No. PCT/US97/20444, 15 published as International PCT Application No. WO 98/20019, and based upon U.S. Application Serial Nos. 08/744,481, 08/744,590, 08/746,036, 08/746,055, 08/786,988, 08/787,639, 08/933,792, 08/746,055, 08/786,988 and 08/787,639; see, also U.S. Application Serial No. 09/074,936, allowed U.S. Application Serial No. 08/787,639, and U.S. 20 Application Serial Nos. 08/746,055 and 08/786,988, and published International PCT Application No. WO 98/20020).

One format for performing the analyses is a chip based format in which the biopolymer is linked to a solid support, such as a silicon or silicon-coated substrate, typically in the form of an addressable array. Typically when analyses are performed using mass spectrometry, particularly MALDI, nanoliter volumes of sample are loaded on, such that the resulting spot is about, or smaller than, the size of the laser spot. It has been found that when this is achieved, the results from the mass spectrometric analysis are quantitative. The area under the peaks in the

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resulting mass spectra are proportional to concentration (when normalized and corrected for background). Methods for preparing and using such chips are described in allowed co-pending U.S. Application Serial No. 08/787,639, co-pending U.S. Application Serial Nos. 08/786,988, 09/364,774, 09/371,150 and 09/297,575; see, also U.S. Application Serial No. PCT/US97/20195, which published as International PCT Application No. WO 98/20020. Chips and kits for performing these analyses are commercially available from SEQUENOM under the trademark MassARRAY™. MassARRAY™ relies on the fidelity of the enzymatic primer extension reactions combined with the miniaturized array and MALDI-TOF (Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption Ionization-Time of Flight) mass spectrometry to deliver results rapidly. It accurately distinguishes single base changes in the size of DNA fragments relating to genetic variants without tags.

Multiplex methods allow for the simultaneous detection of more than one polymorphic region in a particular gene or polymorphic regions in several genes. This is the one exemplary method for carrying out haplotype analysis of allelic variants of the COX6B and/or GPI-1 genes separately, or along with allelic variants of one or more other genes associated with cardiovascular disease.

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Multiplexing can be achieved by several different methodologies. For example, several mutations can be simultaneously detected on one target sequence by employing corresponding detector (probe) molecules (e.g., oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide mimetics). The molecular weight differences between the detector oligonucleotides must be large enough so that simultaneous detection (multiplexing) is possible. This can be achieved either by the sequence itself (composition or length) or by the introduction of mass-modifying functionalities into the detector oligonucleotides (see below).

-53-

Mass modifying moieties can be attached, for instance, to either the 5'-end of the oligonucleotide, to the nucleobase (or bases), to the phosphate backbone, and to the 2'-position of the nucleoside (nucleosides) and/or to the terminal 3'-position. Examples of mass modifying moieties include, for example, a halogen, an azido, or of the type, XR, wherein X is a linking group and R is a mass-modifying functionality. The mass-modifying functionality can thus be used to introduce defined mass increments into the oligonucleotide molecule.

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The mass-modifying functionality can be located at different positions within the nucleotide moiety (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,547,835 and International PCT Application No. WO 94/21822). For example, the mass-modifying moiety, M, can be attached either to the nucleobase, (in case of the c^7 -deazanucleosides also to C-7), to the triphosphate group at the alpha phosphate or to the 2'-position of the sugar ring of the nucleoside triphosphate. Modifications introduced at the phosphodiester bond, such as with alpha-thio nucleoside triphosphates, have the advantage that these modifications do not interfere with accurate Watson-Crick base-pairing and additionally allow for the one-step post-synthetic site-specific modification of the complete nucleic acid molecule e.g., via alkylation reactions (see, e.g., Nakamaye et al. (1988) Nucl. Acids Res. 16:9947-59). Exemplary mass-modifying functionalities are boron-modified nucleic acids since they are better incorporated into nucleic acids by polymerases (see, e.g., Porter et al. (1995) Biochemistry 34:11963-11969; Hasan et al. (1996) Nucleic Acids Res. 24:2150-2157; Li et al. (1995) Nucl. Acids Res. 23:4495-4501).

Furthermore, the mass-modifying functionality can be added so as to affect chain termination, such as by attaching it to the 3'-position of the sugar ring in the nucleoside triphosphate. For those skilled in the art, it is clear that many combinations can be used in the methods provided

-54-

herein. In the same way, those skilled in the art will recognize that chain-elongating nucleoside triphosphates also can be mass-modified in a similar fashion with numerous variations and combinations in functionality and attachment positions.

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For example, without being bound to any particular theory, the mass-modification can be introduced for X in XR as well as using oligo-/polyethylene glycol derivatives for R. The mass-modifying increment (m) in this case is 44, i.e. five different mass-modified species can be generated by just changing m from 0 to 4 thus adding mass units of 45 (m=0), 89 (m=1), 133 (m=2), 177 (m=3) and 221 (m=4) to the nucleic acid molecule (e.g., detector oligonucleotide (D) or the nucleoside triphosphates, respectively). The oligo/polyethylene glycols also can be monoalkylated by a lower alkyl such as, but are not limited to, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl and t-butyl. Other chemistries can be used in the mass-modified compounds (see, e.g., those described in Oligonucleotides and Analogues, A Practical Approach, F. Eckstein, editor, IRL Press, Oxford, 1991).

In yet another embodiment, various mass-modifying functionalities, R, other than oligo/polyethylene glycols, can be selected and attached via appropriate linking chemistries, X. A simple mass-modification can be achieved by substituting H for halogens, such as F, Cl, Br and/or I, or pseudohalogens such as CN, SCN, NCS, or by using different alkyl, aryl or aralkyl moieties such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, t-butyl, hexyl, phenyl, substituted phenyl, benzyl, or functional groups such as CH₂F, CHF₂, CF₃, Si(CH₃)₃, Si(CH₃)₂(C₂H₅), Si(CH₃)(C₂H₅)₂, Si(C₂H₅)₃. Yet another mass-modification can be obtained by attaching homo- or heteropeptides through the nucleic acid molecule (e.g., detector (D)) or nucleoside triphosphates). One example, useful in generating mass-modified species with a mass increment of 57, is the attachment of

-55-

oligoglycines (m) to nucleic acid molecules (r), e.g., mass-modifications of 74 (r = 1, m = 0), 131 (r = 1, m = 1), 188 (r = 1, m = 2), 245 (r = 1, m = 3) are achieved. Simple oligoamides also can be used, e.g., but not limited to, mass-modifications of 74 (r = 1, m = 0), 88 (r = 2, m = 0), 102 (r = 3, m = 0), 116(r = 4, m = 0), are obtainable. Variations in additions to those set forth herein will be apparent to the skilled artisan.

Different mass-modified detector oligonucleotides can be used to simultaneously detect all possible variants/mutants simultaneously. Alternatively, all four base permutations at the site of a mutation can be detected by designing and positioning a detector oligonucleotide, so that it serves as a primer for a DNA/RNA polymerase with varying combinations of elongating and terminating nucleoside triphosphates. For example, mass modifications also can be incorporated during the amplification process.

A different multiplex detection format is one in which differentiation is accomplished by employing different specific capture sequences that are position-specifically immobilized on a flat surface (e.g., a 'chip array'). If different target sequences T1-Tn are present, their target capture sites TCS1-TCSn will specifically interact with complementary immobilized capture sequences C1-Cn. Detection is achieved by employing appropriately mass differentiated detector oligonucleotides D1-Dn, which are mass modifying functionalities M1-Mn.

o. Other methods

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Additional methods of analyzing nucleic acids include amplification25 based methods including polymerase chain reaction (PCR), ligase chain reaction (LCR), mini-PCR, rolling circle amplification, autocatalytic methods, such as those using QJ replicase, TAS, 3SR, and any other suitable method known to those of skill in the art.

-56-

Other methods for analysis and identification and detection of polymorphisms, include but are not limited to, allele specific probes, Southern analyses, and other such analyses.

2. Primers and probes

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Primers refer to nucleic acids that are capable of specifically hybridizing to a nucleic acid sequence that is adjacent to a polymorphic region of interest or to a polymorphic region and are extended. A primer can be used alone in a detection method, or a primer can be used together with at least one other primer or probe in a detection method. 10 Primers also can be used to amplify at least a portion of a nucleic acid. For amplifying at least a portion of a nucleic acid, a forward primer (i.e., 5' primer) and a reverse primer (i.e., 3' primer) typically will be used. Forward and reverse primers hybridize to complementary stands of a double stranded nucleic acid, such that upon extension from each primer, a double stranded nucleic acid is amplified.

Probes refer to nucleic acids that hybridize to the region of interest and that are not further extended. For example, a probe is a nucleic acid that hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a COX6B gene, a GPI-1 gene or another gene associated with cardiovascular disease and that by hybridization or absence of hybridization to the DNA of a subject will be indicative of the identity of the allelic variant of the polymorphic region of the gene. Exemplary probes have a number of nucleotides sufficient to allow specific hybridization to the target nucleotide sequence. Where the target nucleotide sequence is present in a large fragment of DNA, such as a genomic DNA fragment of several tens or hundreds of kilobases, the size of a probe may have to be longer to provide sufficiently specific hybridization, as compared to a probe that is used to detect a target sequence that is present in a shorter fragment of DNA. For example, in some diagnostic methods, a portion of a COX6B

-57-

gene, a GPI-1 gene or another gene associated with cardiovascular disease may first be amplified and thus isolated from the rest of the chromosomal DNA and then hybridized to a probe. In such a situation, a shorter probe will likely provide sufficient specificity of hybridization. For example, a probe having a nucleotide sequence of about 10 nucleotides may be sufficient.

Exemplary primers and probes hybridize adjacent to or at the polymorphic sites described in TABLES 1-3. In addition, primers include SEQ ID NOS.: 5, 10, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68, 73, 78, 83, 88, 93, 98, 103, 108, 113, and 118.

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Primers and probes (RNA, DNA (single-stranded or double-stranded), PNA and their analogs) described herein may be labeled with any detectable reporter or signal moiety including, but not limited to radioisotopes, enzymes, antigens, antibodies, spectrophotometric reagents, chemiluminescent reagents, fluorescent and any other light producing chemicals. Additionally, these probes may be modified without changing the substance of their purpose by terminal addition of nucleotides designed to incorporate restriction sites or other useful sequences, proteins, signal generating ligands such as acridinium esters, and/or paramagnetic particles.

These probes may also be modified by the addition of a capture moiety (including, but not limited to para-magnetic particles, biotin, fluorescein, dioxigenin, antigens, antibodies) or attached to the walls of microtiter trays to assist in the solid phase capture and purification of these probes and any DNA or RNA hybridized to these probes. Fluorescein may be used as a signal moiety as well as a capture moiety, the latter by interacting with an anti-fluorescein antibody.

Any probe or primer can be prepared according to methods well known in the art and described, e.g., in Sambrook, J. Fritsch, E.F., and

Maniatis, T. (1989) Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. For example, discrete fragments of the DNA can be prepared and cloned using restriction enzymes. Alternatively, probes and primers can be prepared using the
Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) using primers having an appropriate sequence.

Oligonucleotides may be synthesized by standard methods known in the art, e.g. by use of an automated DNA synthesizer (such as are commercially available from, numerous sources, such as Biosearch

(Novato, CA); and Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA)). As examples, phosphorothioate oligonucleotides may be synthesized by the method of Stein et al. ((1988) Nucl. Acids Res. 16:3209), methylphosphonate oligonucleotides can be prepared by use of controlled pore glass polymer supports (Sarin et al., 1988, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 85:7448-7451), and others.

H. Transgenic Animals

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transgenes are known (see, e.g., Wagner et al. (1981) Proc. Nat. Acad. Sc. U.S.A. 78:5016; Stewart et al. (1982) Science 217:1046; Constantini et al. (1981) Nature 294:92; Lacy et al. (1982) Cell 34:343; McKnight et al. (1983) Cell 34:335; Brinstar et al. (1983) Nature 306:332; Palmiter et al. (1982) Nature 300:611; Palmiter et al. (1982) Cell 29:701 and Palmiter et al. (1983) Science 222:809; and U.S. Patent Nos. 6,175,057; 6,180,849 and 6,133,502).

Methods for making transgenic animals using a variety of

25 Transgenic animals contain an exogenous nucleic acid sequence present as an extrachromosomal element or stably integrated in all or a portion of its cells, especially germ cells. Unless otherwise indicated, it will be assumed that a transgenic animal contains stable changes to the germline sequence. During the initial construction of the animal,

"chimeras" or "chimeric animals" are generated, in which only a subset of cells have the altered genome. Chimeras are primarily used for breeding purposes in order to generate the desired transgenic animal. Animals having a heterozygous alteration are generated by breeding of chimeras. Male and female heterozygotes are typically bred to generate homozygous animals.

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The exogenous gene is usually either from a different species than the animal host, or is otherwise altered in its coding or non-coding sequence. The introduced gene may be a wild-type gene, naturally occurring polymorphism (e.g., as described for COX6B, GPI-1 and other genes associated with cardiovascular disease) or a genetically manipulated sequence, for example having deletions, substitutions or insertions in the coding or non-coding regions. When the introduced gene is a coding sequence, it is usually operably linked to a promoter, which may be constitutive or inducible, and other regulatory sequences required for expression in the host animal.

Transgenic animals can contain other genetic alterations in addition to the presence of alleles of COX6B and/or GPI-1 genes. For example, the genome can be altered to affect the function of the endogenous genes, contain marker genes, or contain other genetic alterations (e.g., alleles of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease).

A "knock-out" of a gene means an alteration in the sequence of the gene that results in a decrease of function of the target gene, typically such that target gene expression is undetectable or insignificant. A knock-out of an endogenous COX6B or GPI-1 gene means that function of the gene has been substantially decreased so that expression is not detectable or only present at insignificant levels. "Knock-out" transgenics can be transgenic animals having a heterozygous knock-out of the COX6B or GPI-1 gene or a homozygous knock-out of one or both of these genes.

"Knock-outs" also include conditional knock-outs, where alteration of the target gene can occur upon, for example, exposure of the animal to a substance that promotes target gene alteration, introduction of an enzyme that promotes recombination at the target gene site (e.g., Cre in the Crelox system), or other method for directing the target gene alteration postnatally.

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A "knock-in" of a target gene means an alteration in a host cell genome that results in altered expression (e.g., increased (including ectopic)) of the target gene, e.g., by introduction of an additional copy of the target gene, or by operatively inserting a regulatory sequence that provides for enhanced expression of an endogenous copy of the target gene. "Knock-in" transgenics of interest can be transgenic animals having a knock-in of the COX6B or GPI-1. Such transgenics can be heterozygous or homozygous for the knock-in gene. "Knock-ins" also encompass conditional knock-ins.

A construct is suitable for use in the generation of transgenic animals if it allows the desired level of expression of a COX6B or GPI-1 encoding sequence or the encoding sequence of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease. Methods of isolating and cloning a desired sequence, as well as suitable constructs for expression of a selected sequence in a host animal, are well known in the art and are described below.

For the introduction of a gene into the subject animal, it is generally advantageous to use the gene as a gene construct wherein the gene is ligated downstream of a promoter capable of and operably linked to expressing the gene in the subject animal cells. Specifically, a transgenic non-human mammal showing high expression of the desired gene can be created by microinjecting a vector ligated with said gene into a fertilized egg of the subject non-human mammal (e.g., rat fertilized egg)

downstream of various promoters capable of expressing the protein and/or the corresponding protein derived from various mammals (rabbits, dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, rats, mice and other mammals)

Useful vectors include Escherichia coli-derived plasmids, Bacillus subtilis-derived plasmids, yeast-derived plasmids, bacteriophages such as lambda, phage, retroviruses such as Moloney leukemia virus, and animal viruses such as vaccinia virus or baculovirus.

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Useful promoters for such gene expression regulation include, for example, promoters for genes derived from viruses (cytomegalovirus, Moloney leukemia virus, JC virus, breast cancer virus and others), and promoters for genes derived from various mammals (humans, rabbits, dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, rats, mice and other such mammalian species) and birds, such as, but are not limited to, chickens (e.g., genes for albumin, insulin II, erythropoietin, endothelin, osteocalcin, muscular creatine kinase, platelet-derived growth factor beta, keratins K1, K10 and K14, collagen types I and II, atrial natriuretic factor, dopamine betahydroxylase, endothelial receptor tyrosine kinase (generally abbreviated Tie2), sodium-potassium adenosine triphosphorylase (generally abbreviated Na,K-ATPase), neurofilament light chain, metallothioneins I and IIA, metalloproteinase I tissue inhibitor, MHC class I antigen (generally abbreviated H-2L), smooth muscle alpha actin, polypeptide chain elongation factor 1 alpha (EF-1 alpha), beta actin, alpha and beta myosin heavy chains, myosin light chains 1 and 2, myelin base protein, serum amyloid component, myoglobin, renin and other such proteins.

The above-mentioned vectors can include a sequence for terminating the transcription of the desired messenger RNA in the transgenic animal (generally referred to as terminator); for example, gene expression can be manipulated using a sequence with such function contained in various genes derived from viruses, mammals and birds. The

simian virus SV40 terminator is a commonly used exemplary terminator. Additionally, for the purpose of increasing the expression of the desired gene, the splicing signal and enhancer region of each gene, a portion of the intron of a eukaryotic organism gene may be ligated 5' upstream of the promoter region, or between the promoter region and the translational region, or 3' downstream of the translational region as desired.

A translational region for a protein of interest can be obtained using the entire or portion of genomic DNA of blood, kidney or fibroblast origin from various mammals (humans, rabbits, dogs, cats, guinea pigs, hamsters, rats, mice and others) or of various commercially available genomic DNA libraries, as a starting material, or using complementary DNA prepared by a known method from RNA of blood, kidney or fibroblast origin as a starting material. Also, an exogenous gene can be obtained using complementary DNA prepared by a known method from RNA of human fibroblast origin as a starting material. All these translational regions can be used in transgenic animals.

To obtain the translational region, it is possible to prepare DNA incorporating an exogenous gene encoding the protein of interest in which the gene is ligated downstream of the above-mentioned promoter (generally upstream of the translation termination site) as a gene construct capable of being expressed in the transgenic animal.

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DNA constructs for random integration need not include regions of homology to mediate recombination. Where homologous recombination is desired, the DNA constructs contain at least a portion of the target gene with the desired genetic modification, and include regions of homology to the target locus. Conveniently, markers for positive and negative selection are included. Methods for generating cells having targeted gene modifications through homologous recombination are known in the art.

For various techniques for transfecting mammalian cells, see Keown et al. (1990) Methods in Enzymology 185:527-537.

The transgenic animal can be created by introducing a COX6B or GPI-1 gene construct into, for example, an unfertilized egg, a fertilized egg, a spermatozoon or a germinal cell containing a primordial germinal cell thereof, generally in the embryogenic stage in the development of a non-human mammal (typically in the single-cell or fertilized cell stage and generally before the 8-cell phase), by standard means, such as the calcium phosphate method, the electric pulse method, the lipofection 10 method, the agglutination method, the microinjection method, the particle gun method, the DEAE-dextran method and other such method. Also, it is possible to introduce a desired COX6B or GPI-1 gene into a, for example, somatic cell, a living organ, a tissue cell, for example, by gene transformation methods, and use it for cell culture, tissue culture and other such uses. Furthermore, these cells may be fused with the abovedescribed germinal cell by a commonly known cell fusion method to create a transgenic animal.

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For embryonic stem (ES) cells, an ES cell line may be employed, or embryonic cells may be obtained freshly from a host, e.g. mouse, rat, guinea pig, and other mammals and birds. Such cells are grown on an appropriate fibroblast-feeder layer or grown in the presence of appropriate growth factors, such as leukemia inhibiting factor (LIF). When ES cells have been transformed, they may be used to produce transgenic animals. After transformation, the cells are plated onto a feeder layer in an appropriate medium. Cells containing the construct may be detected by employing a selective medium. After sufficient time for colonies to grow, they are picked and analyzed for the occurrence of homologous recombination or integration of the construct. Those colonies that are positive may then be used for embryo manipulation and blastocyst

injection. Blastocysts are obtained from 4 to 6 week old superovulated females. The ES cells are trypsinized, and the modified cells are injected into the blastocoel of the blastocyst. After injection, the blastocysts are returned to each uterine horn of pseudopregnant females. Females are then allowed to go to term and the resulting litters screened for mutant cells having the construct. By providing for a different phenotype of the blastocyst and the ES cells, chimeric progeny can be readily detected. The chimeric animals are screened for the presence of the modified gene and males and females having the modification are mated to produce homozygous progeny. If the gene alterations cause lethality at some point in development, tissues or organs can be maintained as allogeneic or congenic grafts or transplants, or in *in vitro* culture.

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Animals containing more than one transgene, such as allelic variants of COX6B and/or GPI-1 and/or other genes associated with cardiovascular disease can be made by sequentially introducing individual alleles into an animal in order to produce the desired phenotype (manifestation or predisposition to cardiovascular disease).

I. Effect of Allelic Variants on the Encoded Protein and Disease Related Phenotype

The effect of an allelic variant on a COX6B or GPI-1 protein (altered amount, stability, location and/or activity) can be determined according to methods known in the art. Allelic variants of the COX6B and GPI-1 genes can be assayed individually or in combination with other variants known to be associated with cardiovascular disease.

25 If the mutation is located in an intron, the effect of the mutation can be determined, e.g., by producing transgenic animals in which the allelic variant linked to lipid metabolism and/or cardiovascular disease has been introduced and in which the wild-type gene or predominant allele may have been knocked out. Comparison of the level of expression of the

protein in the mice transgenic for the allelic variant with mice transgenic for the predominant allele will reveal whether the mutation results in increased or decreased synthesis of the associated protein and/or aberrant tissue distribution of the associated protein. Such analysis could also be performed in cultured cells, in which the human variant allele gene is introduced and, e.g., replaces the endogenous gene in the cell. Thus, depending on the effect of the alteration a specific treatment can be administered to a subject having such a mutation. Accordingly, if the mutation results in decreased production of a COX6B or GPI-1 protein, 10 the subject can be treated by administration of a compound that increases synthesis, such as by increasing COX6B or GPI-1 gene expression, and wherein the compound acts at a regulatory element different from the one that is mutated. Alternatively, if the mutation results in increased COX6B or GPI-1 protein levels, the subject can be treated by administration of a compound that reduces protein production, e.g., by reducing COX6B or GPI-1 gene expression or a compound that inhibits or reduces the activity of COX6B or GPI-1 protein.

Diagnostic and Prognostic Assays J.

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Typically, an individual allelic variant that associates with a risk 20 factor for cardiovascular disease will not be used in isolation as a prognosticator for a subject developing high cholesterol, low HDL or cardiovascular disease. An allelic variant typically will be one of a plurality of indicators that are used. The other indicators may be the manifestation of other risk factors for cardiovascular disease, e.g., family 25 history, high blood pressure, weight, activity level and other indicators, or additional allelic variants in the same or other genes associated with altered lipid metabolism and/or cardiovascular disease.

Useful combinations of allelic variants of the COX6B gene and/or the GPI-1 gene can be determined by examining combinations of variants

-66-

of these genes, which are assayed individually or assayed simultaneously using multiplexing methods as described above or any other labelling method that allows different variants to be identified. In particular, variants of COX6B gene and/or the GPI-1 gene may be assayed using kits 5 (see below) or any of a variety microarrays known to those in the art. For example, oligonucleotide probes comprising the polymorphic regions surrounding any polymorphism in the COX6B or GPI-1 gene may be designed and fabricated using methods such as those described in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,492,806; 5,525,464; 5,695,940; 6,018,041; 6,025,136; 10 WO 98/30883; WO 98/56954; WO99/09218; WO 00/58516; WO 00/58519, or references cited therein. Similarly one of skill in the art can determine useful combinations of allelic variants of the COX6B and/or GPI-1 genes along with variants of other genes associated with cardiovascular disease.

15 K. Pharmacogenomics

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Subjects having one or more different allelic variants of the COX6B or GPI-1 polymorphic regions will respond differently to therapeutic drugs to treat cardiovascular disease or conditions. For example, there are numerous drugs available for lowering cholesterol levels: including lovastatin (MEVACOR; Merck & Co.), simvastatin (XOCOR; Merck & Co.), dextrothyroxine (CHOLOXIN; Knoll Pharmaceutical Co.), pamaqueside (Pfizer), cholestryramine (QUESTRAN; Bristol-Myers Squibb), colestipol (COLESTID; Pharmacia & Upjohn), acipomox (Pharmacia & Upjohn), fenofibrate (LIPIDIL), gemfibrozil (LOPID; Warner-Lambert), cerivastatin (LIPOBAY; Bayer), fluvastatin (LESCOL; Novartis), atorvastatin (LIPITOR, Warner-Lambert), etofylline clofibrate (DUOLIP; Merckle (Germany)), probucol (LORELCO; Hoechst Marion Roussel), omacor (Pronova (Norway), etofibrate (Merz (Germany), clofibrate (ATROMID-S; Wyeth-Ayerst (AHP)), and niacin (numerous manufacturers). All patients do not

-67-

respond identically to these drugs. Alleles of the COX6B or the GPI-1 gene that associate with altered lipid metabolism will be useful alone or in conjunction with markers in other genes associated with the development of cardiovascular disease to predict a subject's response to a therapeutic drug. For example, multiplex primer extension assays or microarrays comprising probes for alleles are useful formats for determining drug response. A correlation between drug responses and specific alleles or combinations of alleles of the COX6B or GPI-1 genes and other genes associated with cardiovascular disease can be shown, for example, by 10 clinical studies wherein the response to specific drugs of subjects having different allelic variants of polymorphic regions of the COX6B or GPI-1 genes alone or in combination with allelic variants of other genes are compared. Such studies also can be performed using animal models, such as mice having various alleles and in which, e.g., the endogenous COX6B or GPI-1 genes have been inactivated such as by a knock-out mutation. Test drugs are then administered to the mice having different alleles and the response of the different mice to a specific compound is compared. Accordingly, assays, microarrays and kits are provided for determining the drug that will be best suited for treating a specific disease or condition in a subject based on the individual's genotype. For example, it will be possible to select drugs that will be devoid of toxicity, or have the lowest level of toxicity possible for treating a subject having a disease or condition, e.g., cardiovascular disease or high cholesterol or low HDL.

25 L. Kits

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Kits can be used to indicate whether a subject is at risk of developing high cholesterol, low HDL and/or cardiovascular disease. The kits also can be used to determine if a subject who has high cholesterol or low HDL carries associated variants in the COX6B or GPI-1 genes or other

cardiovascular disease-related genes. This information could be used, e.g., to optimize treatment of such individuals as a particular genotype may be associated with drug response.

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In certain, the kits include a probe or primer that is capable of hybridizing adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a COX6B or GPI-1 gene and thereby identifying whether the COX6B or GPI-1 gene contains an allelic variant that is associated with cardiovascular disease. Primers or probes that specifically hybridize at or adjacent to the SNPs described in Tables 1-3 could be included. In particular, primers or probes that contain the sequences of SEQ ID NOs.: 5, 10, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68, 73, 78, 83, 88, 93, 98, 103, 108, 113, and 118 could be included in the kits. The kits optionally also include instructions for use in carrying out assays, interpreting results and diagnosing a subject as having a predisposition toward developing high cholesterol, low HDL and/or cardiovascular disease.

Exemplary kits for amplifying a region of a COX6B gene, GPI-1 gene, or other genes associated with cardiovascular disease (such as those listed in Table 3) contain two primers that flank a polymorphic region of the gene of interest. For example primers can include the sequences of SEQ ID NOs.: 3, 4, 8, 9, 41, 42, 46, 47, 51, 52, 56, 57, 61, 62, 66, 67, 71, 72, 76, 77, 81, 82, 86, 87, 91, 92, 96, 97, 101, 102, 106, 107, 111, 112, 116, and 117. For other assays, primers or probes hybridize to a polymorphic region or 5' or 3' to a polymorphic region depending on which strand of the target nucleic acid is used. For example, specific probes and primers contain sequences designated as SEQ ID NOs: 5, 10, 43, 48, 53, 58, 63, 68, 73, 78, 83, 88, 93, 98, 103, 108, 113, and 118. Those of skill in the art can synthesize primers and probes that hybridize adjacent to or at the polymorphic regions

-69-

described in TABLES 1-3 and other SNPs in genes associated with cardiovascular disease.

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Yet other kits contain at least one reagent necessary to perform an assay. For example, the kit can comprise an enzyme, such as a nucleic acid polymerase. Alternatively the kit can contain a buffer or any other necessary reagent.

Yet other kits contain microarrays of probes to detect allelic variants of COX6B, GPI-1, and other genes associated with cardiovascular disease. The kits further contain instructions for their use and interpreting the results.

The following examples are included for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention. The practice of methods and development of the products provided herein employ, unless otherwise indicated, conventional techniques of cell biology, cell culture, molecular biology, transgenic biology, microbiology, recombinant DNA, and immunology, which are within the skill of the art. Such techniques are explained fully in the literature. See, for example, Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Ed., ed. by Sambrook, Fritsch and Maniatis (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press: 1989); DNA Cloning, Volumes I and II (D.N. Glover ed., 1985); Oligonucleotide Synthesis (M.J. Gait ed., 1984); Mullis et al. U.S. Patent No. 4,683,195; Nucleic Acid Hybridization (B.D. Hames & S.J. Higgins eds. 1984); Transcription and Translation (B.D. Hames & S.J. Higgins eds. 1984); Culture of Animal Cells (R.I. Freshney, Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1987); Immobilized Cells and Enzymes (IRL Press, 1986); B. Perbal, A Practical Guide To Molecular Cloning (1984); the treatise, Methods In Enzymology (Academic Press, Inc., New York); Gene Transfer Vectors For Mammalian Cells (J.H. Miller and M.P. Calos eds., 1987, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory); Methods In Enzymology, Vols. 154 and 155 (Wu *et al.* eds., Immunochemical

-70-

Methods In Cell and Molecular Biology (Mayer and Walker, eds., Academic Press, London, 1987); Handbook of Experimental Immunology, Volumes I-IV (D.M. Weir and C.C. Blackwell, eds., 1986); Manipulating the Mouse Embryo, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986).

EXAMPLE 1

Isolation of DNA from blood samples of a stratified population

Blood samples were obtained from a population of unrelated Caucasian women between the ages of 18-79 (average age = 48). The women had, no response to media campaigns, attended the Twin Research Unit at the St. Thomas Hospital in London, England. For current purposes, only one member of a twin pair was used to insure that all observations were independent. Blood samples from 1400 unrelated individuals were measured for levels of cholesterol and HDL.

15 Cholesterol and HDL level in blood samples were quantitated using standard assay methods.

The population was stratified into pools of 200 people, which represented the lower extreme and the upper extreme for serum levels of cholesterol and HDL.

20 Cholesterol

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Pool 1: Individuals were considered to have low

cholesterol (0.12 - 3.6 mmoles/L).

Pool 2: Individuals were considered to have high

cholesterol (5.25 - 11.57 mmoles/L).

-71-

HDL

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Pool 3: Individuals were considered to have low levels

of HDL (0.240 - 1.11 mmoles/L)

Pool 4: Individuals were considered to have high levels

of HDL (2.10 - 3.76 mmoles/L).

DNA extraction protocol

DNA was extracted from blood samples of each of the pools by utilizing the following protocol.

Section 1

Blood was extracted into EDTA tubes.

- 2. Blood sample was spun at 3,000 rpm for 10 minutes in a clinical centrifuge.
- 3. The buffy coat (the leucocytes, a yellowish layer of cells on top of the red blood cells) was removed and pooled into a 1 ml conical tube.
- 4. 0.9% saline was added to fill the tube and resuspend the leucocytes. Sample were immediately further processed or stored at 4°C for 24 hrs.
- 5. The sample was spun at 2,500 rpm for 10 minutes.
- 20 6. The buffy coat was again removed as cleanly as possible leaving behind any red cells, the sample was suspended in red cell lysis buffer and left for 20 minutes at 4°C.
 - 7. The sample was spun again at 2,500 rpm for 10 minutes. If a pellet of unlysed red cells remained lying above the leucocytes the treatment with red cell lysis buffer was repeated.
 - 8. The leucocyte pellet was resuspended in 2 ml 0.9% saline.
 - 9. The DNA was liberated by the addition of leucocyte lysis buffer the tube was capped and gently inverted several

-72-

times, until the liquid became viscous with DNA. The samples were handled with care to avoid shearing and damage to the DNA.

10. Samples were frozen for storage prior to full extraction.

5 Section 2

- 11. 2 ml of 5 M sodium perchlorate was added to the thawed sample and mixed by inversion. The sample was heated to 60°C for 30 40 minutes to fully denature proteins.
- 12. An equal volume of chloroform/isoamyl alcohol (24:1) was added at room temperature and the sample mixed for 10 minutes.
- 13. The sample was spun without a break at 3,000 rpm for 10 minutes.
- 14. The top aqueous phase was removed into a clean tube and two volumes of cold 100% ethanol added and mixed by inversion to precipitate DNA.
- 15. The DNA was removed using a sterile loop and resuspended in 1-5 ml TE buffer depending on the DNA yield.
- 16. The optical density was measured at 260 and 280 nm to check yield and purity of the DNA sample. For use in Examples 2 and 3, all DNA had an absorbance ratio of 1.6 at 260/280, a total yield of 32 μg and a concentration of 10 ng/μl. If initial purity levels were unacceptable a reextraction was carried out (sections 12-15 above).

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-73-

EXAMPLE 2

Detection of an Association Between an SNP at Position 86 of the Human COX6B Gene and High Cholesterol

DNA samples (as prepared in Example 1), representing 200 women, from the lower extreme, pool 1 (low levels of cholesterol) and the upper extreme, pool 2 (high levels of cholesterol) were amplified and analyzed for genetic differences using a MassEXTEND™ assay detection method. For each pool, single nucleotide polymorphisms were examined throughout the entire genome to detect differences in allelic frequency of a variant allele between the pools.

PCR Amplification of Samples from Pools 1 and 2

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PCR primers were synthesized by Operon (Alameda, CA) using phosphoramidite chemistry. Amplification of the COX6B target sequence was carried out in two 50 μ l PCR reactions with 100 ng of pooled human genomic DNA, obtained as described in Example 1, taken from samples in pool 1 or pool 2, although amounts ranging from 100 ng to 1 ug could be used. Individual DNA concentrations within the pooled samples were present in equal concentration with a final concentration of 0.5 ng. Each reaction contained 1X PCR buffer (Qiagen, Valencia, CA), 200 μ M dNTPs, 1U Hotstar Taq polymerase (Qiagen, Valencia, CA), 4 mM MgCl₂, and 25 pmols of the long primer containing both the universal primer sequence and the target specific sequence 5'-AGCGGATAACAATTCACACAGGTAGTCTGGTTCTGGTTGGGG-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 4), 2 pmoles of the short primer

5'-AGGATTCAGCACCATGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 3) and IO pmoles of a biotinylated universal primer complementary to the 5' end of the PCR amplicon 5'-AGCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 121). Alternatively, the biotinylated universal primer could be 5'-GGCGCACGCCTCCACG-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 122). After an initial round of

amplification with the target with the specific forward (long) and reverse primer (short), the 5' biotinylated universal primer then hybridized and acted as a reverse primer thereby introducing a 3' biotin capture moiety into the molecule. The amplification protocol results in a 5'-biotinylated double stranded DNA amplicon and dramatically reduces the cost of high throughput genotyping by eliminating the need to 5' biotin label each forward primer used in a genotyping. Thermal cycling was performed in 0.2 mL tubes or 96 well plate using an MJ Research Thermal Cycler (Waltham, MA) (calculated temperature) with the following cycling parameters: 94°C for 5 min; 45 cycles: 94°C for 20 sec, 56°C for 30 sec, 72°C for 60 sec; 72°C 3 min.

Immobilization of DNA

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The 50μ I PCR reaction was added to 25μ I of streptavidin coated magnetic bead (Dynal, Lake Success, NY) prewashed three times and resuspended in 1 M NH₄CI, 0.06 M NH₄OH. The PCR amplicons were allowed to bind to the beads for 15 minutes at room temperature. The beads were then collected with a magnet and the supernatant containing unbound DNA was removed. The unbound strand was released from the double stranded amplicons by incubation in 100 mM NaOH and washing of the beads three times with 10 mM Tris pH 8.0.

Genotyping

The frequency of the alleles at position 86 in the COX6B gene was measured using the MassEXTEND™ assay and MALDI-TOF. The SNP identified at position 86 of COX6B in the GenBank sequence is represented as a C to T transversion. The MassEXTEND™ assay used detected the sequence of the complementary strand, thus the SNP was represented as G to A in the primer extension products. The DNA coated magnetic beads were resuspended in 26 mM Tris-HCL pH 9.5, 6.5 mM MgCl₂ and 50 mM each of dTTPs and 50 mM each of ddCTP, ddATP,

ddGTP, 2.5 U of a thermostable DNA polymerase (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ) and 20 pmoles of a template specific oligonucleotide primer 5′-AATCAAGAACTACAAGAC-3′ (SEQ ID NO.: 5) (Operon, Alameda, CA). Primer extension occurred with three cycles of oligonucleotide primer hybridization and extension. The extension products were analyzed after denaturation from the template with 50 mM NH₄Cl and transfer of 150 nl of each sample to a silicon chip preloaded with 150 nl of H3PA (3-hydroxy picolinic acid) (Sigma Aldrich, St Louis, MO) matrix material. The sample material was allowed to crystallize and analyzed by MALDI-TOF (Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, MA; PerSeptive, Foster City, CA). The mass of the primer used in the MassEXTEND™ reaction was 5493.70 daltons. The predominant allele is extended by the addition of ddC, which has a mass of 5766.90 daltons. The allelic variant results in the addition of dT and ddG to the primer to produce an extension product having a mass of 6111.10 daltons.

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In addition to being analyzed as part of a pool, each individual sample (0.5 ng) was amplified as described above and analyzed individually using a MassEXTEND[™] reaction as described above.

Pooled populations of women (200 women per pool) with high cholesterol (pool 2) showed an increase in the frequency of the A allele at nucleotide position 86 of COX6B as compared with those with low levels of cholesterol (pool 1) (see Fig. 1). The association of this allelic variant of the COX6B gene with high cholesterol gave a statistically significant value of 14.30 using a 1-degree-of-freedom chi-squared test of association. In other words, the increase of 2.75% to 9.05% is significant, with a p value of 0.000156 (see Fig. 1). The genotype of each of the individuals in the pooled population was also determined by carrying out MassEXTEND™ reactions on each DNA samples individually. These analysis confirmed the pooling data showing that there was an

increase in the frequency of the A allele of 2.27% to 9.93%, (p = 0.0000061). The genotypes in pool 2 showed a decrease in the homozygous GG genotype from 95.4% to 82.35% and an increase in the heterozygous GA genotype from 4.55% to 15.44%. None of the 5 individuals with low levels of serum cholesterol exhibited the homozygous AA genotype.

EXAMPLE 3

Detection of an Association Between an SNP at Position 2577 of the Human GPI-1 Gene and Low HDL

10 DNA samples (as prepared in Example 1), representing 200 women, from pool 3 (low level of HDL) and pool 4 (high levels of HDL) were amplified and analyzed for genetic differences using a MassEXTEND™ detection method. For each pool, SNPs were examined throughout the genome to detect differences in allelic frequency of variant 15 alleles between the pools.

PCR Amplification of Samples from Pools 3 and 4

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PCR primers were synthesized by Operon (Alameda, CA) using phosphoramidite chemistry. Amplification of the GPI-1 target sequence was carried out in single 50µl PCR reaction with 100 ng of pooled human genomic DNA (200 samples), obtained as described in Example 1, taken from samples in pool 3 or pool 4, although amounts ranging from 100 ng to 1 ug could be used. Individual DNA concentrations within the pooled samples were present in equal concentration with the final concentration of 0.5 ng. Each reaction contained 1X PCR buffer (Qiagen, Valencia, 25 CA), 200 uM dNTPs, 1U Hotstar Taq polymerase (Qiagen, Valencia, CA), 4 mM MgCl₂, and 25 pmols of the forward primer containing both the universal primer sequence and the target specific short sequence 5'-AGCAGGGCTTCCTCCTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 8) 2 pmoles of the long

-77-

5'-AGCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGGTGACCCAGCCGTACCTATTC-3' primer (SEQ ID NO.: 9) and IO pmoles of a biotinylated universal primer complementary to the 5' end of the PCR amplicon 5'-AGCGGATAACAATTTCACACAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 121). After an initial round of amplification with the target with the specific forward (long) and reverse primer (short), the 5' biotinylated universal primer then hybridized and acted as a reverse primer thereby introducing a 3' biotin capture moiety into the molecule. The amplification protocol results in a 5'-biotinylated double stranded DNA amplicon and dramatically reduces 10 the cost of high throughput genotyping by eliminating the need to 5' biotin label each forward primer used in a genotyping. Thermal cycling was performed in 0.2 mL tubes or 96 well plate using an MJ Research Thermal Cycler (Watham, MA) (calculated temperature) with the following cycling parameters: 94°C for 5 min; 45 cycles: 94°C for 20 sec, 56°C for 30 sec, 72°C for 60 sec; 72°C 3 min. 15

Immobilization of DNA

The 50 μ I PCR reaction was added to 25 μ I of streptavidin coated magnetic bead (Dynal, Lake Success, NY) prewashed three times and resuspended in 1 M NH₄CI, 0.06 M NH₄OH. The PCR amplicons were allowed to bind to the beads for 15 minutes at room temperature. The beads were then collected with a magnet and the supernatant containing unbound DNA was removed. The unbound strand was released from the double stranded amplicons by incubation in 100 mM NaOH and washing of the beads three times with 10 mM Tris pH 8.0.

25 Genotyping

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The frequency of the alleles at position 2577 in the GPI-1 gene was measured using the MassEXTEND™ assay and MALDI-TOF. The SNP identified at position 2577 of GPI-1 in the GenBank sequence is represented as a G to A transversion. The MassEXTEND™ assay used

detected this sequence, thus the SNP was represented as C to T in the primer extension products. The DNA coated magnetic beads were resuspended in 26 mM Tris-HCL pH 9.5, 6.5 mM MgCl₂ and 50 mM each of dTTPs and 50 mM each of ddCTP, ddATP, ddGTP, 2.5 U of a thermostable DNA polymerase (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Piscataway, NJ) and 20 pmoles of a template specific oligonucleotide primer 5'-AAGGGAGACAGATTTGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO.: 10) (Operon, Alameda, CA). Primer extension occurred with three cycles of oligonucleotide primer hybridization and extension. The extension products were analyzed after denaturation from the template with 50 mM NH₄Cl and transfer of 150 nl each sample to a silicon chip preloaded with 150 nl of H3PA matrix material. The sample material was allowed to crystallize and analyzed by MALDI-TOF (Bruker Daltonics, Billerica, MA; PerSeptive, Foster City, CA). The mass of the primer used in the MassEXTEND™ reaction was 5612.70 daltons. The predominant allele is extended by the addition of ddC, which has a mass of 5885.90 daltons. The allelic variant results in the addition of dT and ddG to the primer to produce an extension product having a mass of 6230.10 daltons.

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In addition to being analyzed as a pool, each individual sample (0.5 ng) was amplified as described above and analyzed individually using the MassEXTEND™ reaction as described above.

Pooled populations of women (200 women per pool) with low HDL (pool 3) showed an increase in the T allele of 11.33% at nucleotide position 2577 as compared with those with high levels of HDL (pool 4).

25 The association of this allelic variant of the GPI-1 gene with low HDL gave a statistically significant value of 15.04 using a 1-degree-of-freedom chi-squared test of association. In other words, the increase of 16.23% to 27.57% is significant, with a p value of 0.0001064 (see Fig. 2). The genotype of each of the individuals in the pooled population was also

-79-

determined by carrying out individual MassEXTEND™ reactions on individual DNA samples. These analysis confirmed the pooling data showing that there was an increase in the frequency of the T allele of 19.49% to 26.1%, (p=0.024). The measured genotypes in pool 3 showed a decrease in the homozygous CC genotype from 65.24% to 54.21% and an increase in the heterozygous CT genotype from 30.51% to 39.25%. The homozygous TT genotypes increased 2.3%.

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Since modifications will be apparent to those of skill in this art, it is intended that this invention be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

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WHAT IS CLAIMED:

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1. A method for detecting the presence or absence in a subject of at least one allelic variant of a polymorphic region of a gene associated with cardiovascular disease, comprising:

the step of detecting the presence or absence of an allelic variant of a polymorphic region of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene of the subject that is associated with high serum cholesterol or an allelic variant of a polymorphic region of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component (GPI-1) gene of the subject that is associated with low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL).

- 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the allelic variant is of a polymorphic region of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene.
- 3. The method of claim 1, wherein the allelic variant is of a polymorphic region of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component (GPI-1) gene.
- 4. The method of any of claims 1-3, further comprising detecting the presence or absence in a subject of least one allelic variant of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease.
- 5. The method of claim 4, wherein the other gene is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
- 6. The method of claim 2 or claim 3, wherein the polymorphic region is a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).

- 7. The method of any of claims 1-6, wherein the detection is effected by detecting a a light producing reagent.
- 8. The method of claim 6, wherein the SNP is at position 86 of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene coding sequence and the allelic variant is represented by a T nucleotide in the sense strand or an A nucleotide in the corresponding position in the antisense strand.
- 9. The method of claim 6, wherein the SNP is at position 2577 of the N-acetylgluocsaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene sequence and the allelic variant is represented by an A nucleotide in the sense strand or a T nucleotide in the corresponding position in the antisense strand.
- 10. The method of any of claims 1-3, wherein the detecting step is by a method selected from the group consisting of allele specific hybridization, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation assay, restriction enzyme site analysis and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.
 - 11. The method of claim 8, further comprising:

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- (a) hybridizing a target nucleic acid comprising a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B)-encoding nucleic acid or fragment thereof with a nucleic acid primer that hybridizes adjacent to nucleotide 86 of the coding sequence of the COX6B gene;
- (b) extending the nucleic acid primer using the target nucleic acid as a template; and
- (c) determining the mass of the extended primer to identify the nucleotide present at position 86, thereby determining the presence or absence of the allelic variant.
- 12. The method of claim 9, further comprising:
- (a) hybridizing a target nucleic acid comprising a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1)-encoding

nucleic acid or fragment thereof with a nucleic acid primer that hybridizes adjacent to nucleotide 2577 of the GPI-1 gene;

- (b) extending the nucleic acid primer using the target nucleic acid as a template; and
- (c) determining the mass of the extended primer to identify the nucleotide present at position 2577, thereby determining the presence or absence of the allelic variant.

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- 13. The method of any of claims 1-12, wherein the detecting step comprises mass spectrometry.
- 10 14. The method of any of claims 1-6 and 8-12, wherein the detection is effected by detecting a signal moiety selected from the group consisting of radioisotopes, enzymes, antigens, antibodies, spectrophotometric reagents, chemiluminescent reagents and fluorescent reagents.
- 15. The method of claim 11 or claim 12, wherein the nucleic acid primer is extended in the presence of at least one dideoxynucleotide.
 - 16. The method of claim 15 or claim 16, wherein the dideoxynucleotide is dideoxyguanosine (ddG).
- 17. The method of claim 11, wherein the primer is extended in the presence at least two dideoxynucleotides and the dideoxynucleotides are dideoxyguanosine (ddG) and dideoxycytosine (ddC).
 - 18. The method of claim 12, wherein the primer is extended in the presence of at least two dideoxynucleotides and the dideoxynucleotides are dideoxyguanosine (ddG) and dideoxycytosine (ddC).
- 25 19. A method for indicating a predisposition to cardiovascular disease in a subject, comprising:

the step of detecting in a target nucleic acid obtained from the subject the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of polymorphic regions of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene associated with high serum cholesterol or at least one allelic variant

of polymorphic regions of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low serum HDL wherein the presence of an allelic variant is indicative of a predisposition to cardiovascular disease compared to a subject who does not comprise the allelic variant.

- 5 20. The method of claim 19, wherein the allelic variant is of a polymorphic region of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene.
 - 21. The method of claim 19, wherein the allelic variant is of a polymorphic region of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
 - 22. The method of claim 20 or claim 21, wherein the polymorphic region is a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP).

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- 23. The method of claim 22, wherein the SNP is at position 86 of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene coding sequence and the allelic variant is represented by a T nucleotide in the sense strand or an A nucleotide in the corresponding position in the antisense strand.
- 24. The method of claim 22, wherein the SNP is at position 2577 of the N-acetylgluosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene sequence and the allelic variant is represented by an A nucleotide in the sense strand or a T nucleotide in the corresponding position in the antisense strand.
- 25. The method of claim 19, wherein the detecting step is by a method selected from the group consisting of allele specific hybridization, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation assay, restriction enzyme site analysis and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.

26. The method of claim 23, further comprising:

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- (a) hybridizing a target nucleic acid comprising a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B)-encoding nucleic acid or fragment thereof with a nucleic acid primer that hybridizes adjacent to nucleotide 86 of the coding sequence of the COX6B gene;
- (b) extending the nucleic acid primer using the target nucleic acid as a template; and
- (c) determining the mass of the extended primer to identify the nucleotide present at position 86, thereby determining the presence or absence of the allelic variant.
 - 27. The method of claim 24, further comprising:
 - (a) hybridizing a target nucleic acid comprising a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1)-encoding nucleic acid or fragment thereof with a nucleic acid primer that hybridizes adjacent to nucleotide 2577 of the GPI-1 gene;
 - (b) extending the nucleic acid primer using the target nucleic acid as a template; and
 - (c) determining the mass of the extended primer to identify the nucleotide present at position 2577, thereby determining the presence or absence of the allelic variant.
 - 28. The method of claim 19, wherein the detecting step comprises mass spectrometry.
 - 29. The method of claim 19, wherein the detection is effected by detecting a signal moiety selected from the group consisting of:
- radioisotopes, enzymes, antigens, antibodies, spectrophotometric reagents, chemiluminescent reagents, fluorescent reagents and other light producing reagents.
 - 30. The method of claim 19, further comprising detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of polymorphic regions of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease, wherein the

presence of the two allelic variants is associated with a predisposition to cardiovascular disease compared to a subject who does not comprise the combination of allelic variants.

- The method of claim 30, wherein the other gene is selected from the group consisting of cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2);
 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
 - 32. The method of claim 30, wherein the two allelic variants are of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene and the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.

33. A kit comprising:

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- (a) at least one probe specific for a polymorphic region of a human gene selected from the group consisting of cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B); N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1); cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene; and
 - (b) instructions for use.

34. A method of screening for biologically active agents that modulate serum cholesterol, comprising:

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- (a) combining a candidate agent with a cell comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an allelic variant of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene associated with high levels of serum cholesterol and operably linked to a promoter such that the nucleotide sequence is expressed as a COX6B protein in the cell; and
- (b) determining the affect of the agent upon the expression and/or activity of the COX6B protein.
- 35. A method of screening for biologically active agents that modulate serum cholesterol, comprising:
 - (a) combining a candidate agent with a transgenic mouse comprising a transgenic nucleotide sequence stably integrated into the genome of the mouse, wherein the transgenic nucleotide sequence encodes an allelic variant of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene associated with high levels of serum cholesterol and operably linked to a promoter, wherein the transgenic nucleotide sequence is expressed and the transgenic animal develops a high level of serum cholesterol; and
 - (b) determining the affect of the agent upon the serum cholesterol level.
- 36. The method of claim 34 or claim 37 wherein the allelic variant is at position 86 of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene.
- 37. A method of screening for biologically active agents that modulate serum high density lipoprotein (HDL), comprising:
 - (a) combining a candidate agent with a cell comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding an allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene

associated with low levels of serum HDL and operably linked to a promoter such that the nucleotide sequence is expressed as a GPI-1 protein in the cell; and

(b) determining the affect of the agent upon the expression and/or activity of the GPI-1 protein.

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- 38. A method of screening for biologically active agents that modulate serum high density lipoprotein (HDL), comprising:
 - (a) combining a candidate agent with a transgenic mouse comprising a transgenic nucleotide sequence stably integrated into the genome of the mouse encoding an allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low levels of serum HDL operably linked to a promoter, wherein the transgenic nucleotide sequence is expressed and the transgenic animal develops a low level of serum HDL; and
 - (b) determining the affect of the agent upon the serum HDL level.
- 39. The method of claim 37 or claim 38, wherein the allelic variant is at position 2577 of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
- 20 40. A method for predicting a response of a subject to a cardiovascular drug, comprising:

detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene of the subject associated with high serum cholesterol or at least one allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene of the subject associated with low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL);

wherein the presence of at least one allelic variant is indicative of a positive response.

41. The method of claim 40, wherein the allelic variant is of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene.

- 42. The method of claim 40, wherein the allelic variant is of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
- 43. A method for predicting a response of a subject to a cardiovascular drug, comprising:

detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene of the subject associated with high serum cholesterol; and

detecting the presence or absence of or at least one allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene of the subject associated with low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL);

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wherein the presence of at least one allelic variant of the COX6B and at least one allelic variant of the GPI-1 gene is indicative of a positive response.

44. A method for predicting a response of a subject to a biologically active agent that modulates serum cholesterol, comprising:

detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene of the subject associated with high cholesterol;

wherein the presence of at least one allelic variant is indicative of a positive response.

45. A method for predicting a response of a subject to a biologically active agent that modulates serum cholesterol, comprising:

detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene of the subject associated with high cholesterol; and

detecting the presence or absence of an allelic variant of at least one other gene of the subject associated with cardiovascular disease, wherein the presence of both allelic variants is indicative of a positive response.

- 46. The method of claim 44 or claim 45, wherein the allelic variant of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene is at position 86.
- 47. A method for predicting a response of a subject to a5 biologically active agent that modulates serum high density lipoprotein (HDL), comprising:

detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene of the subject associated with low HDL; wherein the presence of an allelic variant is indicative of a positive response.

48. A method for predicting a response of a subject to a biologically active agent that modulates serum high density lipoprotein (HDL) levels, comprising:

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- (a) detecting the presence or absence of at least one
 allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI 1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low HDL of the subject; and
 - (b) detecting the presence or absence of an allelic variant in at least one other gene of subject associated with cardiovascular disease, wherein the presence of both allelic variants is indicative of a positive response.
- 49. The method of claim 47 or claim 48, wherein the allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene is at position 2577.
- 50. The method of claim 45 or 48, wherein the other gene associated with cardiovascular disease is selected from the group of genes consisting of N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI (GPI-1) gene, cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter

- (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
- 5 51. A primer or probe that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene associated with high serum cholesterol in combination with a primer or probe that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene
 10 associated with low HDL.
 - 52. The primers or probes of claim 51, further comprising primers or probes that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease.
- 15 53. The primers or probes of claim 51, wherein the polymorphic region of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene comprises nucleotide 86 of the coding strand and the polymorphic region of the N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene comprises nucleotide 2577.
- 54. The primers or probes of claim 52, wherein the other gene associated with cardiovascular disease is selected from the group of genes consisting of cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.

- 55. A kit for indicating whether a subject has a predisposition to developing cardiovascular disease, comprising:
 - (a) at least one probe or primer that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene associated with high serum cholesterol; and
 - (b) optionally instructions for use.

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- 56. The kit of claim 55, wherein the polymorphic region comprises nucleotide 86 of the coding strand.
- 10 57. A kit for indicating whether a subject has a predisposition to developing cardiovascular disease, comprising:
 - (a) at least one probe or primer that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene associated with high cholesterol;
 - (b) at least one probe or primer that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease; and
 - (c) optionally instructions for use.
- 20 cardiovascular disease is selected from the group of genes consisting of N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1); cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
- 59. A kit for indicating whether a subject has a predisposition to developing cardiovascular disease, comprising:

(a) at least one probe or primer that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL); and

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- (b) optionally instructions for use.
- 60. The kit of claim 59, wherein the polymorphic region comprises nucleotide 2577 of the coding strand.
- 61. A kit for indicating whether a subject has a predisposition to developing cardiovascular disease, comprising:

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(a) at least one probe or primer that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene associated with low serum high density lipoprotein (HDL);

- (b) at least one probe or primer that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease; and
 - (c) optionally instructions for use.
- 62. The kit of claim 61, wherein the other gene associated with cardiovascular disease is selected from the group of genes consisting of cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B); cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
 - 63. A kit for indicating whether a subject has a predisposition to developing cardiovascular disease, comprising:

- (a) at least one probe or primer that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene associated with high cholesterol;
- (b) at least one probe or primer that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GP1-1) gene associated with low HDL; and
 - (c) optionally instructions for use.

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- 64. The kit of claim 63, further comprising at least one probe or primer that specifically hybridizes adjacent to or at a polymorphic region of another gene associated with cardiovascular disease.
- 65. The kit of claim 64, wherein the other gene associated with cardiovascular disease is selected from the group of genes consisting of cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV

 15 (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
 - 66. A method of diagnosing a predisposition to cardiovascular disease in a human, said method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) obtaining a biological sample from the human;
 - (b) isolating DNA from the biological sample; and
 - (c) detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene in the DNA.

- 67. The method of claim 66, wherein at least one variant is a C to T transversion at position 86 of the cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb gene (COX6B) coding region.
 - 68. The method of claim 66, further comprising the step of:

 detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic
 variant of a second gene associated with cardiovascular disease.

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- 69. The method of claim 68, wherein the second gene is selected from the group consisting of human N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1); cholesterol ester transfer protein, plasma (CETP); apolipoprotein A-IV (APO A4); apolipoprotein A-I (APO A1); apolipoprotein E (APO E); apolipoprotein B (APO B); apolipoprotein C-III (APO C3); a gene encoding lipoprotein lipase (LPL); ATP-binding cassette transporter (ABC 1); paraoxonase 1 (PON 1); paraoxonase 2 (PON 2); 5,10-methylenetetrahydrofolate r reductase (MTHFR); a gene encoding hepatic lipase, E-selectin, G protein beta 3 subunit and angiotensin II type 1 receptor gene.
 - 70. The method of claim 68, wherein the detecting step is performed by an assay selected from the group consisting of allele specific hybridization, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation, restriction enzyme site analysis, and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.
 - 71. A method of diagnosing a predisposition to cardiovascular disease in a human, said method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) obtaining a biological sample from the human;
 - (b) isolating DNA from the biological sample; and
 - (c) detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene in the DNA.
- 72. The method of claim 71, wherein the detecting step is performed by an assay selected from the group consisting of allele

specific hybridization, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation, restriction enzyme site analysis, and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.

- 73. The method of claim 71, wherein at least one variant is a G to A transversion at position 2577 of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.
- 74. A method of determining a response of a human to a cardiovascular drug, said method comprising the steps of:
 - (a) obtaining a biological sample from the human;
- 10 (b) isolating DNA from the biological sample; and
 - (c) detecting the presence or absence of at least one allelic variant of a cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene in the DNA or at least one allelic variant of a N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene in the DNA.
- 75. The method of claim 74, wherein the detecting step is performed by an assay selected from the group consisting of allele specific hybridization, primer specific extension, oligonucleotide ligation, restriction enzyme site analysis, and single-stranded conformation polymorphism analysis.
- **20** 76. A microarray, comprising:

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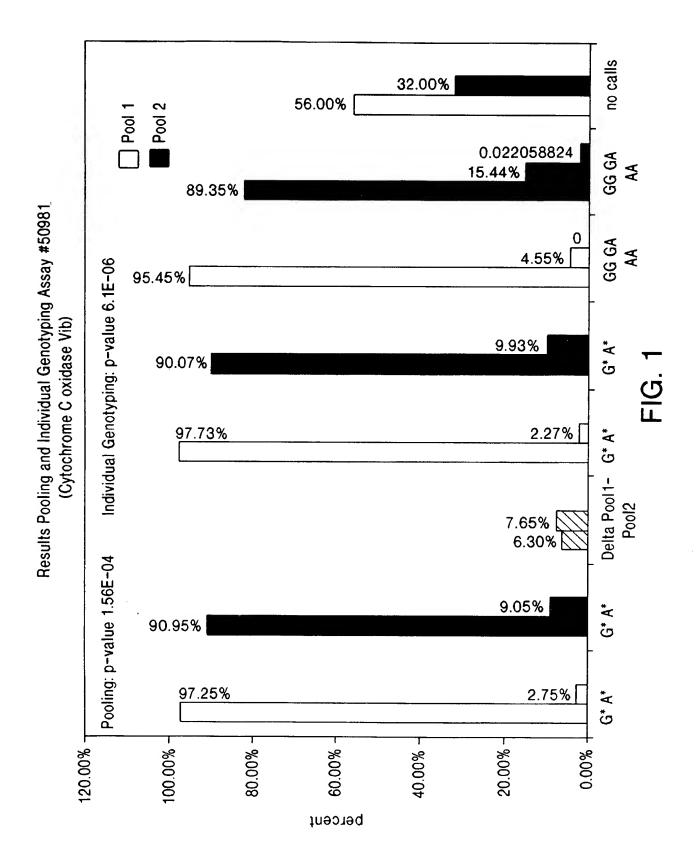
an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of nucleotides of a polymorphic region from a human cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) gene linked to a solid support.

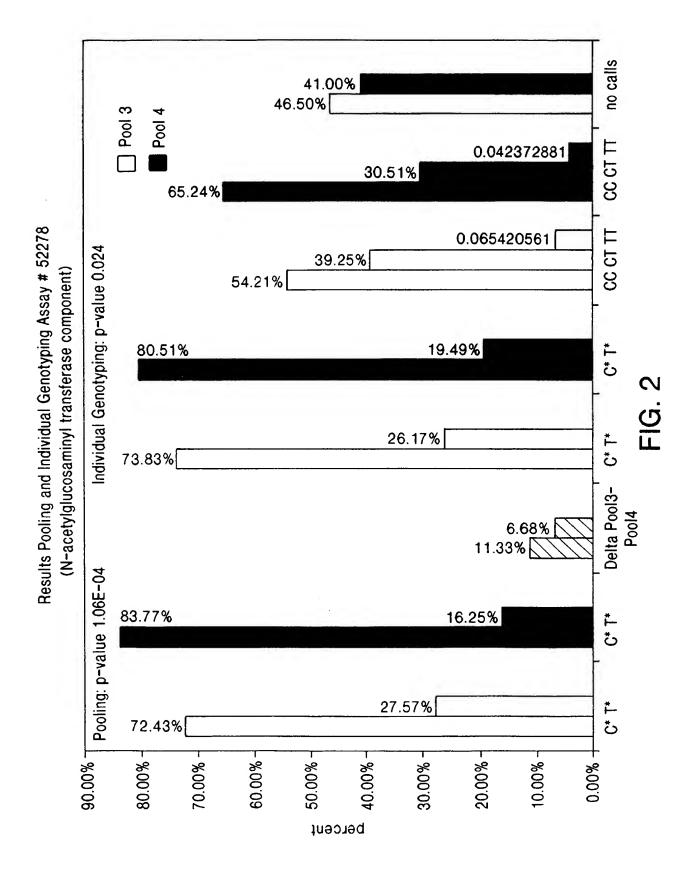
- 77. The microarray of claim 76, wherein the polymorphic region comprises position 86 of the human cytochrome C oxidase subunit VIb (COX6B) coding region.
 - 78. A microarray, comprising:

an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a sequence of nucleotides uence of a polymorphic region from a human N-

acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene linked to a solid support.

- 79. The microarray of claim 78, wherein the polymorphic region comprises a locus selected from the group consisting of position 2577 of 5 the human N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene, position 2829 of the human GPI-1 gene, position 2519 of the human GPI-1 gene, position 2289 of the human GPI-1 gene, position 1938 of the human GPI-1 gene, position 1563 of the human GPI-1 gene, position 2656 of the human GPI-1 gene, and position 2664 of the human GPI-1 gene.
 - 80. The microarray of claim 91, wherein the polymorphic region comprises position 2577 of the human N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase component GPI-1 (GPI-1) gene.





-1-

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Braun, Andreas Bonsal Aruna Kleyn Patrick <120> GENES AND POLYMORPHISMS ASSOCIATED WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND THEIR USE <130> 24736-2048PC <140> Unassigned <141> Herewith <140> 09/802,640 <141> 03-09-2001 <160> 122 <170> FastSEQ for Windows Version 4.0 <210> 1 <211> 439 <212> DNA <213> Homo Sapien <220> <221> CDS <222> (45) ... (305) 56 ttgagetgea ggttgaatee ggggtgeett taggatteag eace atg geg gaa gae Met Ala Glu Asp atg gag acc aaa atc aag aac tac aag acc gcc cct ttt gac agc cgc 104 Met Glu Thr Lys Ile Lys Asn Tyr Lys Thr Ala Pro Phe Asp Ser Arg ttc ccc aac cag aac cag act aga aac tgc tgg cag aac tac ctg gac Phe Pro Asn Gln Asn Gln Thr Arg Asn Cys Trp Gln Asn Tyr Leu Asp 200 tte cae ege tgt cag aag gea atg ace get aaa gga gge gat ate tet Phe His Arg Cys Gln Lys Ala Met Thr Ala Lys Gly Gly Asp Ile Ser gtg tgc gaa tgg tac cag cgt gtg tac cag tcc ctc tgc ccc aca tcc 248 Val Cys Glu Trp Tyr Gln Arg Val Tyr Gln Ser Leu Cys Pro Thr Ser 60 tgg gtc aca gac tgg gat gag caa cgg gct gaa ggc acg ttt ccc ggg Trp Val Thr Asp Trp Asp Glu Gln Arg Ala Glu Gly Thr Phe Pro Gly 296 aag atc tga actggctgca tctccctttc ctctgtcctc catccttctc
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-2-

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			aag Lys													457
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			tcc Ser													553
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gcc Ala	ccg Pro 195	agt Ser	cgt Arg	ctt Leu	tct Ser	cct Pro 200	gat Asp	gat Asp	gca Ala	gat Asp	ttt Phe 205	gta Val	gac Asp	gtc Val	tta Leu	801	L

-13-

					agc Ser 220			849
					gga Gly			897
					att Ile			945
					cac His			993
					aat Asn			1041
					300 Gly aaa			1089
					gag Glu			1137
					act Thr			1185
					cat His			1233
					att Ile			1281
					ctg Leu 380			1329
					gag Glu			1377
					gat Asp			1425
					att Ile			1473
					ttc Phe			1521

-14-

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450
                                                                                 1622
cat gac aag tot otg aat aag aag toa ggo tga aactgggoga atotacagaa
His Asp Lys Ser Leu Asn Lys Lys Ser Gly
caaagaacgg catgtgaatt ctgtgaagaa tgaagtggag gaagtaactt ttacaaaaca tacccagtgt ttggggtgtt tcaaaagtgg attttcctga atattaatcc cagccctacc
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                                                                                 1742
cttqttaqtt attttaggag acagtctcaa gcactaaaaa gtggctaatt caatttatgg
                                                                                 1802
ggtatagtgg ccaaatagca catcetecaa egttaaaaga cagtggatea tgaaaagtge
                                                                                 1862
tgttttgtcc tttgagaaag aaataattgt ttgagcgcag agtaaaataa ggctccttca tgtggcgtat tgggccatag cctataattg gttagaacct cctattttaa ttggaattct ggatctttcg gactgaggcc ttctcaaact ttactctaag tctccaagaa tacagaaaat
                                                                                 1922
                                                                                 1982
getttteege ggeacgaate agacteatet acacageagt atgaatgatg ttttagaatg
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attccctctt gctattggaa tgtggtccag acgtcaacca ggaacatgta acttggagag
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ggacgaagaa agggtctgat aaacacagag gttttaaaca gtccctacca ttggcctgca
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cccgactgtg aaagtatgtg atatctgaac acatactaga aagctctgca tgtgttgt
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                                                         45
         35
Thr Ala Glu Asp Thr Cys His Leu Ile Pro Gly Val Ala Glu Ser Val
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-15-

Ala 65	Thr	Cys	His	Phe	Asn 70	His	Ser	Ser	Lys	Thr 75	Phe	Met	Val	Ile	His 80
	Trp	Thr	Val	Thr 85		Met	Tyr	Glu	Ser 90	_	Val	Pro	Lys	Leu 95	-
Ala	Ala	Leu	Tyr 100		Arg	Glu	Pro	Asp 105		Asn	Val	Ile	Val 110		Asp
Trp	Leu	Ser 115		Ala	Gln	Glu	His 120		Pro	Val	Ser	Ala 125		Tyr	Thr
Lys	Leu 130		Gly	Gln	Asp	Val 135		Arg	Phe	Ile	Asn 140	Trp	Met	Glu	Glu
Glu 145		Asn	Tyr	Pro	Leu 150		Asn	Val	His	Leu 155		Gly	Tyr	Ser	Leu 160
	Ala	His	Ala	Ala 165	Gly	Ile	Ala	Gly	Ser 170	Leu	Thr	Asn	Lys	Lys 175	Val
Asn	Arg	Ile	Thr 180	Gly	Leu	Asp	Pro	Ala 185	Gly	Pro	Asn	Phe	Glu 190	Tyr	Ala
Glu	Ala	Pro 195	Ser	Arg	Leu	Ser	Pro 200	Asp	Asp	Ala	Asp	Phe 205	Val	Asp	Val
Leu	His 210	Thr	Phe	Thr	Arg	Gly 215	Ser	Pro	Gly	Arg	Ser 220	Ile	Gly	Ile	Gln
225			_		230					235		Gly			240
Pro	Gly	Cys	Asn	Ile 245	Gly	Glu	Ala	Ile	Arg 250	Val	Ile	Ala	Glu	Arg 255	Gly
Leu	Gly	Asp	Val 260	Asp	Gln	Leu	Val	Lys 265	Cys	Ser	His	Glu	Arg 270	Ser	Ile
His	Leu	Phe 275	Ile	Asp	Ser	Leu	Leu 280	Asn	Glu	Glu	Asn	Pro 285	Ser	Lys	Ala
-	290	-			_	295				_	300	Leu	_		
Cys 305	Arg	Lys	Asn	Arg	Cys 310	Asn	Asn	Leu	Gly	Tyr 315	Glu	Ile	Asn	Lys	Val 320
_		_	_	325		_		_	330	_		Arg		335	
	_	_	340					345				Phe	350		
		355					360					Ser 365			
	370					375					380	Pro			
385		_		_	390					395		Val			400
				405					410			Ser		415	
_			420					425				Gln	430		
		435					440					Cys			
_	450					455					Ala 460	Val	Phe	Val	Lys
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-16-

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-17-

		180					185					190				
gtg g Val 0																741
gtc a Val I 210																789
tat o																837
acc t Thr I	ttc Phe	cag Gln	atg Met 245	aag Lys	aag Lys	aac Asn	gcc Ala	gag Glu 250	gag Glu	ctc Leu	aag Lys	gcc Ala	agg Arg 255	atc Ile	tcg Ser	885
gcc a Ala s																933
gtg (Val A																981
gca g Ala (290	gag Glu	ctg Leu	ggt Gly	Gly 999	cac His 295	ctg Leu	gac Asp	cag Gln	cag Gln	gtg Val 300	gag Glu	gag Glu	ttc Phe	cga Arg	cgc Arg 305	1029
cgg q																1077
atg (1125
ggc (Gly I																1173
ttc t Phe I																1221
ctc o Leu 1 370																1269
gag (Glu (tga *	gct	gccc	ctg		1315
gtgca aagaa tatto	agtt	cct g	ggta	tgaad	at to	gagga	acaca	a tgt	ctgco	cctg gtgg	gag	cctg gtga	tct q gac (gtete	gtecca	1375 1435 1466

-18-

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                                             45
Leu Gln Lys Ser Glu Leu Thr Gln Gln Leu Asn Ala Leu Phe Gln Asp
 5.0
                   55
                                       60
Lys Leu Gly Glu Val Asn Thr Tyr Ala Gly Asp Leu Gln Lys Lys Leu
                   70
                                      75
Val Pro Phe Ala Thr Glu Leu His Glu Arg Leu Ala Lys Asp Ser Glu
              85
                                 90
Lys Leu Lys Glu Glu Ile Gly Lys Glu Leu Glu Leu Arg Ala Arg
           100
                              105
                                                 110
Leu Leu Pro His Ala Asn Glu Val Ser Gln Lys Ile Gly Asp Asn Leu
                        120
                                             125
Arg Glu Leu Gln Gln Arg Leu Glu Pro Tyr Ala Asp Gln Leu Arg Thr
                      135
                                       140
Gln Val Asn Thr Gln Ala Glu Gln Leu Arg Arg Gln Leu Thr Pro Tyr
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                 150
Ala Gln Arg Met Glu Arg Val Leu Arg Glu Asn Ala Asp Ser Leu Gln
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Ala Ser Leu Arg Pro His Ala Asp Glu Leu Lys Ala Lys Ile Asp Gln
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                              185
                                                 190
Asn Val Glu Glu Leu Lys Gly Arg Leu Thr Pro Tyr Ala Asp Glu Phe
                                             205
       195
                          200
Lys Val Lys Ile Asp Gln Thr Val Glu Glu Leu Arg Arg Ser Leu Ala
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                      215
                                          220
Pro Tyr Ala Gln Asp Thr Gln Glu Lys Leu Asn His Gln Leu Glu Gly
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Leu Thr Phe Gln Met Lys Lys Asn Ala Glu Glu Leu Lys Ala Arg Ile
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Ser Ala Ser Ala Glu Glu Leu Arg Gln Arg Leu Ala Pro Leu Ala Glu
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                             265
Asp Val Arg Gly Asn Leu Arg Gly Asn Thr Glu Gly Leu Gln Lys Ser
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                          280
                                             285
Leu Ala Glu Leu Gly Gly His Leu Asp Gln Gln Val Glu Glu Phe Arq
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                                    300
Arg Arg Val Glu Pro Tyr Gly Glu Asn Phe Asn Lys Ala Leu Val Gln
               310
                          315
305
Gln Met Glu Gln Leu Arg Thr Lys Leu Gly Pro His Ala Gly Asp Val
               325
                                  330
                                                     335
Glu Gly His Leu Ser Phe Leu Glu Lys Asp Leu Arg Asp Lys Val Asn
                             345
Ser Phe Phe Ser Thr Phe Lys Glu Lys Glu Ser Gln Asp Lys Thr Leu
       355
                          360
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Ser Leu Pro Glu Leu Glu Gln Gln Glu Gln His Gln Glu Gln Gln
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Gln Glu Gln Val Gln Met Leu Ala Pro Leu Glu Ser
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-19-

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Met Lys Val Leu Trp Ala Ala Leu Leu Val Thr Phe Leu Ala Gly Cys
                                                                                         108
cag gcc aag gtg gag caa gcg gtg gag aca gag ccg gag ccc gag ctg
                                                                                         156
Gln Ala Lys Val Glu Gln Ala Val Glu Thr Glu Pro Glu Pro Glu Leu
cgc cag cag acc gag tgg cag agc ggc cag cgc tgg gaa ctg gca ctg
                                                                                         204
Arg Gln Gln Thr Glu Trp Gln Ser Gly Gln Arg Trp Glu Leu Ala Leu
ggt cgc ttt tgg gat tac ctg cgc tgg gtg cag aca ctg tct gag cag Gly Arg Phe Trp Asp Tyr Leu Arg Trp Val Gln Thr Leu Ser Glu Gln
                                                                                         252
gtg cag gag gag ctg ctc agc tcc cag gtc acc cag gaa ctg agg gcg Val Glu Glu Leu Leu Ser Ser Gln Val Thr Gln Glu Leu Arg Ala
                                                                                         300
ctg atg gac gag acc atg aag gag ttg aag gcc tac aaa tcg gaa ctg
Leu Met Asp Glu Thr Met Lys Glu Leu Lys Ala Tyr Lys Ser Glu Leu
                                                                                         348
                                               90
                     85
gag gaa caa ctg acc ccg gtg gcg gag gag acg cgg gca cgg ctg tcc Glu Glu Gln Leu Thr Pro Val Ala Glu Glu Thr Arg Ala Arg Leu Ser
                                                                                         396
               100
                                         105
aag gag ctg cag gcg gcg cag gcc cgg ctg ggc gcg gac atg gag gac
                                                                                         444
Lys Glu Leu Gln Ala Ala Gln Ala Arg Leu Gly Ala Asp Met Glu Asp
gtg tgc ggc cgc ctg gtg cag tac cgc ggc gag gtg cag gcc atg ctc
                                                                                         492
Val Cys Gly Arg Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Gly Glu Val Gln Ala Met Leu
                                                                                         540
ggc cag agc acc gag gag ctg cgg gtg cgc ctc gcc tcc cac ctg cgc
Gly Gln Ser Thr Glu Glu Leu Arg Val Arg Leu Ala Ser His Leu Arg
                         150
                                                                                         588
aag ctg cgt aag cgg ctc ctc cgc gat gcc gat gac ctg cag aag cgc
Lys Leu Arg Lys Arg Leu Leu Arg Asp Ala Asp Asp Leu Gln Lys Arg
ctg gca gtg tac cag gcc ggg gcc cgc gag ggc gcc gag cgc ggc ctc Leu Ala Val Tyr Gln Ala Gly Ala Arg Glu Gly Ala Glu Arg Gly Leu
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-20-

			180					185					190			
agc Ser	gcc Ala	atc Ile 195	cgc Arg	gag Glu	cgc Arg	ctg Leu	999 Gly 200	ccc Pro	ctg Leu	gtg Val	gaa Glu	cag Gln 205	ggc Gly	cgc Arg	gtg Val	684
cgg Arg	gcc Ala 210	gcc Ala	act Thr	gtg Val	gly ggc	tcc Ser 215	ctg Leu	gcc Ala	ggc Gly	cag Gln	ccg Pro 220	cta Leu	cag Gln	gag Glu	cgg Arg	732
gcc Ala 225	cag Gln	gcc Ala	tgg Trp	ggc Gly	gag Glu 230	cgg Arg	ctg Leu	cgc Arg	gcg Ala	cgg Arg 235	atg Met	gag Glu	gag Glu	atg Met	ggc Gly 240	780
	cgg Arg															828
	cgc Arg															876
	gcc Ala															924
	atg Met 290															972
	ggc Gly												tga *			1014
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	Gln	-	20					25					30			
		35					40					45				
_	Arg 50		_	_	_	55	_	_			60					
65	Gln				70					75				_	80	
	Met			85					90					95		
Glu	Glu	Gln	Leu 100	Thr	Pro	Val	Ala	Glu 105	Glu	Thr	Arg	Ala	Arg 110	Leu	Ser	

-21-

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                            120
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Val Cys Gly Arg Leu Val Gln Tyr Arg Gly Glu Val Gln Ala Met Leu
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Gly Gln Ser Thr Glu Glu Leu Arg Val Arg Leu Ala Ser His Leu Arg
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Lys Leu Arg Lys Arg Leu Leu Arg Asp Ala Asp Asp Leu Gln Lys Arg
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Leu Ala Val Tyr Gln Ala Gly Ala Arg Glu Gly Ala Glu Arg Gly Leu
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                                                    190
Ser Ala Ile Arg Glu Arg Leu Gly Pro Leu Val Glu Gln Gly Arg Val
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Arg Ala Ala Thr Val Gly Ser Leu Ala Gly Gln Pro Leu Gln Glu Arg
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                                            220
Ala Gln Ala Trp Gly Glu Arg Leu Arg Ala Arg Met Glu Glu Met Gly
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                                        235
Ser Arg Thr Arg Asp Arg Leu Asp Glu Val Lys Glu Gln Val Ala Glu
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                                    250
Val Arg Ala Lys Leu Glu Glu Gln Ala Gln Gln Ile Arg Leu Gln Ala
            260
                                265
                                                    270
Glu Ala Phe Gln Ala Arg Leu Lys Ser Trp Phe Glu Pro Leu Val Glu
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                            280
                                                285
Asp Met Gln Arg Gln Trp Ala Gly Leu Val Glu Lys Val Gln Ala Ala
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                                            300
Val Gly Thr Ser Ala Ala Pro Val Pro Ser Asp Asn His
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                                                                Met
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                                                                      108
gac aca agt ccc ctg tgt ttc tcc att ctg ttg gtt tta tgc atc ttt
Asp Thr Ser Pro Leu Cys Phe Ser Ile Leu Leu Val Leu Cys Ile Phe
ato caa toa agt goo ott gga caa ago otg aaa oca gag coa ttt gga
                                                                      156
Ile Gln Ser Ser Ala Leu Gly Gln Ser Leu Lys Pro Glu Pro Phe Gly
aga aga gct caa gct gtt gaa aca aac aaa acg ctg cat gag atg aag
                                                                      204
Arg Arg Ala Gln Ala Val Glu Thr Asn Lys Thr Leu His Glu Met Lys
acc aga ttc ctg ctc ttt gga gaa acc aat cag ggc tgt cag att cga
                                                                      252
Thr Arg Phe Leu Leu Phe Gly Glu Thr Asn Gln Gly Cys Gln Ile Arg
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-22-

					acg Thr											300
					atc Ile											348
					atg Met											396
					ctg Leu											444
					cgc Arg 135											492
gct Ala	ctt Leu	ctc Leu	cgg Arg	tgg Trp 150	ctg Leu	gag Glu	gaa Glu	tct Ser	gtt Val 155	caa Gln	ctc Leu	tct Ser	cga Arg	agc Ser 160	cat His	540
					tac Tyr											588
					gga Gly											636
					ttg Leu											684
					aat Asn 215											732
					agc Ser											780
gac Asp	ttc Phe	tat Tyr	ccc Pro 245	aac Asn	ggg Gly	ggc Gly	tcc Ser	ttc Phe 250	cag Gln	cct Pro	ggc Gly	tgc Cys	cac His 255	ttc Phe	cta Leu	828
					att Ile											876
					cac His											924
					acg Thr											972

-23-

290					295					300					305		
					ggc Gly											:	1020
aac Asn	acg Thr	ctg Leu	ggc Gly 325	tac Tyr	cac His	gtc Val	cgc Arg	cag Gln 330	gag Glu	ccg Pro	cgg Arg	agc Ser	aag Lys 335	agc Ser	aag Lys	:	1068
					acg Thr											-	1116
					cag Gln											:	1164
					tca Ser 375											<u>:</u>	1212
					ggc Gly											;	1260
					gat Asp											:	1308
ttc Phe	aag Lys	tgg Trp 420	gaa Glu	aac Asn	agt Ser	gca Ala	gtg Val 425	tgg Trp	gcc Ala	aat Asn	gtc Val	tgg Trp 430	gac Asp	acg Thr	gtc Val	:	1356
					tgg Trp											:	1404
					gtc Val 455											:	1452
					aca Thr											:	1500
					tgt Cys											:	1548
	aga Arg	tga *	gatt	ttaai	tga a	agaco	ccagt	ig ta	aaaga	aataa	a ato	gaato	ctta			:	1597
ctc	ctt															-	1603
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<210> 20 <211> 499

-24-

<212> PRT <213> Homo sapien

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-25-

Val	Gln	Thr 435	Ile	Ile	Pro	Trp	Ser 440	Thr	GIY	Pro	Arg	H1S	Ser	GIY	Leu	
Val	Leu 450		Thr	Ile	Arg	Val 455		Ala	Gly	Glu	Thr 460		Gln	Arg	Met	
465		_			470					475				Thr	480	
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Lys	Ile	Arg														
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)> 21 ccgad	cc at	et Al				le Al				eu Le				ga ctg ly Leu	51
gca Ala 15	ctc Leu	ttc Phe	agg Arg	aac Asn	cac His 20	cag Gln	tct Ser	tct Ser	tac Tyr	caa Gln 25	aca Thr	cga Arg	ctt Leu	aat Asn	gct Ala 30	99
														gtt Val 45		147
														gga Gly		195
														ttc Phe		243
														gaa Glu		291
														gta Val		339
														aat Asn 125		387
														gtg Val		435

-26-

										ctt Leu						483
atc Ile	aga Arg 160	cat His	aaa Lys	ctt Leu	ctg Leu	cct Pro 165	aat Asn	ttg Leu	aat Asn	gat Asp	att Ile 170	gtt Val	gct Ala	gtg Val	gga Gly	531
										tat Tyr 185						579
										gcg Ala						627
										gca Ala						675
										aag Lys						723
										gaa Glu						771
										aat Asn 265						819
										tgg Trp						867
										gag Glu						915
										gaa Glu						963
										caa Gln						1011
										aca Thr 345						1059
		tgt Cys			taa *	caga	accga	att (gcad	ccat	g co	catag	gaaa	2		1107
															gaacaa	

-27-

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Glu Val Gln Pro Val Glu Leu Pro Asn Cys Asn Leu Val Lys Gly Ile
       35
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Glu Thr Gly Ser Glu Asp Met Glu Ile Leu Pro Asn Gly Leu Ala Phe
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Ile Ser Ser Gly Leu Lys Tyr Pro Gly Ile Lys Ser Phe Asn Pro Asn
                    70
                                       75
Ser Pro Gly Lys Ile Leu Leu Met Asp Leu Asn Glu Glu Asp Pro Thr
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Val Leu Glu Leu Gly Ile Thr Gly Ser Lys Phe Asp Val Ser Ser Phe
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                               105
                                                   110
Asn Pro His Gly Ile Ser Thr Phe Thr Asp Glu Asp Asn Ala Met Tyr
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                           120
                                               125
Leu Leu Val Val Asn His Pro Asp Ala Lys Ser Thr Val Glu Leu Phe
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                       135
                                           140
Lys Phe Gln Glu Glu Lys Ser Leu Leu His Leu Lys Thr Ile Arg
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                                       155
His Lys Leu Leu Pro Asn Leu Asn Asp Ile Val Ala Val Gly Pro Glu
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His Phe Tyr Gly Thr Asn Asp His Tyr Phe Leu Asp Pro Tyr Leu Gln
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Ser Pro Ser Glu Val Arg Val Val Ala Glu Gly Phe Asp Phe Ala Asn
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                                            220
Gly Ile Asn Ile Ser Pro Asp Gly Lys Tyr Val Tyr Ile Ala Glu Leu
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                                       235
Leu Ala His Lys Ile His Val Tyr Glu Lys His Ala Asn Trp Thr Leu
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Thr Pro Leu Lys Ser Leu Asp Phe Asn Thr Leu Val Asp Asn Ile Ser
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                                                   270
Val Asp Pro Glu Thr Gly Asp Leu Trp Val Gly Cys His Pro Asn Gly
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                           280
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Leu Arg Ile Gln Asn Ile Leu Thr Glu Glu Pro Lys Val Thr Gln Val
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Tyr Ala Glu Asn Gly Thr Val Leu Gln Gly Ser Thr Val Ala Ser Val
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-29-

Thr Th	r Thr	Ser	Leu 185	Ile	Leu	Ser	*	Ser	Ile 190	*	Lys	His	Thr	*	
act ta Thr Ty 19	r Thr	61 ⁷	caa Gln	atg Met	ttg Leu 200	ttt Phe	act Thr	aca Thr	gtc Val	caa Gln 205	atg Met	aag Lys	tta Leu	aag Lys	672
tgg ta Trp * 210	g cag Gln	aag Lys	gat Asp	ttg Leu	att Ile 215	cag Gln	caa Gln	atg Met	gga Gly	tca Ser 220	ata Ile	ttt Phe	cac His	ctg Leu	720
atg at Met Il 225															768
ttt tg Phe Tr													tac Tyr		816
agc tg Ser Tr 25	p Ile														864
aca tc Thr Se 270															912
acc cg Thr Ar 285															960
tat ct Tyr Le															1008
ttc tc Phe Se															1056
tag gc * Al	a ctt a Leu											aa .	attgt	acttt	1107
tggcat tttaac ggaacg taaaat cacaaa gtgaat tgttta aaaagt	cagc gccc gcca gtaa tata gaac	aaca tttta agcaa gccto tttco tacto	ttgadagttdagggggggggggggggggggggggggggg	cc ca ct ta ac ag tt tg aa at ac gt	agaaa agaga gaaaa gcctt tgtga tattt	atgta cacti agaaa ccaa agtga ctgai	tgg tta get a cet a cet cet get	gcato aacaa tgctt gccao tcaot	gtgt aaaa tcg gaac ttct tact	agti agga aata atgg ggca taca	taati aaaai aaagi gatto actgi	ttt d tga d tga d tga d	attco acago ataca ctgaa ctact	cagtaa gttctt attttg aataga catggc	1167 1227 1287 1347 1407 1467 1527

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                                                45
His Thr Ala Thr Leu Lys Glu Leu Lys Leu Ala Leu Lys Ile Leu Thr
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Tyr Phe Pro Met Val Trp Leu Phe Leu Val Trp Val Asn Ser Gln Asp
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65
                                       75
Ser Thr Ala Leu His Gln Ile Ser Leu Glu Glu Tyr Trp Ile Lys Lys
                                    90
                                                        95
               85
Lys Asn Gln Gly His Gly Asn Glu Ser Val Val Gly Leu Ile Trp Pro
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                               105
                                                    110
His Ser Ile His Met Ala Ser Ala Leu Ser Thr Thr Met Thr Gln Phe
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                            120
                                                125
Ile Ser Leu Leu Thr Thr Gln Asn Ser Arg Ile Gln Trp Lys Phe Leu
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                                           140
Asn Leu Lys Lys Gln Lys Ile Leu Cys Cys Ile Lys Gln Ser Asn Met
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                                        155
Ser Phe Phe Gln Val Met Thr Ser Gln Leu Leu Asp Arg His Ile Ser
                                  170
                165
Met Pro Gln Met Thr Thr Ser Leu Ile Leu Ser Ser Ile Lys His
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                                                    190
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Thr Thr Tyr Thr Gly Gln Met Leu Phe Thr Thr Val Gln Met Lys Leu
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                                                205
Lys Trp Gln Lys Asp Leu Ile Gln Gln Met Gly Ser Ile Phe His Leu
    210
                       215
                                            220
Met Ile Ser Ile Ser Met Leu Leu Thr Tyr Trp Leu Met Lys Phe Met
225
                    230
                                        235
Phe Trp Lys Asn Thr Leu Ile Ile Leu Ser Arg Tyr Leu Ser Trp Ile
                245
                                    250
                                                        255
His Trp Trp Ile Ile Tyr Leu Leu Ile Leu Pro Arg Gly Thr Ser Gly
                                265
                                                    270
            260
Ala Val Ile Leu Met Ala Arg Ser Ser Ser Cys Met Thr Arg Thr Ile
                            280
                                                285
Leu Pro Arg Gln Arg Phe Ser Ala Ser Arg Thr Phe Tyr Leu Arg Ser
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                                            300
Leu Gln Leu Gln Phe Met Pro Thr Met Gly Leu Phe Ser Lys Glu Val
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Leu Pro Gln Cys Met Met Gly Ser Cys Ser Ala Leu Tyr Thr Thr Glu
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-31-

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Ala Ser Glu Ala Glu Asp Ala Ser Leu Leu Ser Phe Met Gln Gly Tyr 30 atg aag cac gcc aca aag acc gcc aag gat gca ctg agc agc gtg cag Met Lys His Ala Thr Lys Thr Ala Lys Asp Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Gln 40 45 50 60 45 65 60 45 65 60 65 65 65 66 65 65 66 65 65 65 66 65 65		Val					Āla					Leu					103
Met Lys His Ala Thr Lys Thr Ala Lys Asp Ala Leu Ser Ser Val Gln 40 gag tcc cag gtg gcc cag cag gcc agg gcc tgg gtg acc gat ggc ttc Glu Ser Gln Val Ala Gln Gln Ala Arg Gly Trp Val Thr Asp Gly Phe 55 agt tcc ctg aaa gac tac tgg agc acc gtt aag gac aag ttc tct gag Ser Ser Leu Lys Asp Tyr Trp Ser Thr Val Lys Asp Lys Phe Ser Glu 70 ttc tgg gat ttg gac cct gag gtc aga cca act tca gcc gtg gct gcc Phe Trp Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Val Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala Val Ala Ala 85 gccttga gactcaata ccccaagtcc acctgcctat ccatcctgcg agctccttgg * gtcctgcaat ctccagggct gcccctgtag gttgcttaaa agggacagta ttctcagtgc tctctaccc cacctcatgc ctggccccc tccaggcatg ctggcctcc aataaagctg fgacaagaagc tgctatg 2210 > 26 2211 > 99 2212 > PRT 2213 > Homo sapien 4400 > 26 Met Gln Pro Arg Val Leu Leu Val Val Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala 1	Ala	tca Ser	gag Glu	gcc Ala	gag Glu	Asp	gcc Ala	tcc Ser	ctt Leu	ctc Leu	Ser	ttc Phe	atg Met	cag Gln	ggt Gly	Tyr	151
Glu Ser Gln Val Ala Gln Gln Ala Arg Gly Trp Val Thr Asp Gly Phe 555					Thr					Asp					Val		199
Ser Ser Leu Lys Asp Tyr Trp Ser Thr Val Lys Asp Lys Phe Ser Glu 70 ttc tgg gat ttg gac cct gag gtc aga cca act tca gcc gtg gct gcc Phe Trp Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Val Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala Val Ala Ala 85 tga gacctcaata ccccaagtcc acctgcctat ccatcctgcg agctccttgg gtcctgcaat ctccagggct gcccctgtag gttgcttaaa agggacagta ttctcagtgc tctcctaccc cacctcatgc ctggcccccc tccaggcatg ctggcctccc aataaagctg fgacaagaagc tgctatg <210 > 26 <211 > 99 <212 > PRT <213 > Homo sapien <400 > 26 Met Gln Pro Arg Val Leu Leu Val Val Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala 1 5 Ser Ala Arg Ala Ser Glu Ala Glu Asp Ala Ser Leu Leu Ser Phe Met 20 Gln Gly Tyr Met Lys His Ala Thr Lys Thr Ala Lys Asp Ala Leu Ser 45 Ser Val Gln Glu Ser Gln Val Ala Gln Gln Ala Arg Gly Trp Val Thr 5 Ser Val Gln Glu Ser Gln Val Ala Gln Gln Ala Arg Gly Trp Val Thr 5 Asp Gly Phe Ser Ser Leu Lys Asp Tyr Trp Ser Thr Val Lys Asp Lys 65 Phe Ser Glu Phe Trp Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Val Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala 90 343 343 343 344 345 345 346 347 348 349 349 349 349 349 349 349	gag Glu	tcc Ser	cag Gln	Ϋaĺ	gcc Ala	cag Gln	cag Gln	gcc Ala	Arg	ggc Gly	tgg Trp	gtg Val	acc Thr	Asp	ggc Gly	ttc Phe	247
Phe Trp Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Val Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala Val Ala Ala 85 tga gacctcaata ccccaagtcc acctgcctat ccatcctgcg agctccttgg gtcctgcaat ctccagggct gcccctgtag gttgcttaaa agggacagta ttctcagtgc tctcctaccc cacctcatgc ctggcccccc tccaggcatg ctggcctccc aataaagctg 516 gacaagaagc tgctatg <210 > 26 <211 > 99 <212 > PRT <213 > Homo sapien <400 > 26 Met Gln Pro Arg Val Leu Leu Val Val Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala 1			Leū					Ser					Lys				295
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Met Gln Pro Arg Val Leu Leu Val Val Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ala 1 5 10 15 Ser Ala Arg Ala Ser Glu Ala Glu Asp 25 Ala Ser Leu Leu Ser Phe Met 30 Gln Gly Tyr Met Lys His Ala Thr Lys Thr Ala Lys Asp Ala Leu Ser 35 40 45 Ser Val Gln Glu Ser Gln Val Ala Gln Gln Ala Arg Gly Trp Val Thr 50 55 60 Asp Gly Phe Ser Ser Leu Lys Asp Tyr Trp Ser Thr Val Lys Asp Lys 65 70 75 Phe Ser Glu Phe Trp Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Val Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala 95	<211 <212	L> 99 2> PF	€ PT	sapie	en												
20 25 30 Gln Gly Tyr Met Lys His Ala Thr Lys Thr Ala Lys Asp Ala Leu Ser 35 40 45 Ser Val Gln Glu Ser Gln Val Ala Gln Gln Ala Arg Gly Trp Val Thr 50 55 60 Asp Gly Phe Ser Ser Leu Lys Asp Tyr Trp Ser Thr Val Lys Asp Lys 65 70 75 80 Phe Ser Glu Phe Trp Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Val Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala 85 90	Met			Arg	Val 5	Leu	Leu	Val	Val		Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu		Ala	
Gln Gly Tyr Met Lys His Ala Thr Lys Thr Ala Lys Asp Ala Leu Ser 35 40 45 Ser Val Gln Glu Ser Gln Val Ala Gln Gln Ala Arg Gly Trp Val Thr 50 55 60 Asp Gly Phe Ser Ser Leu Lys Asp Tyr Trp Ser Thr Val Lys Asp Lys 65 70 75 80 Phe Ser Glu Phe Trp Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Val Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala 85 90 95	Ser	Ala	Arg		Ser	Glu	Ala	Glu	Asp	Ala	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ser	Phe	Met	
Ser Val Gln Glu Ser Gln Val Ala Gln Gln Ala Arg Gly Trp Val Thr 50 Asp Gly Phe Ser Ser Leu Lys Asp Tyr Trp Ser Thr Val Lys Asp Lys 65 70 75 80 Phe Ser Glu Phe Trp Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Val Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala 85 90 95	Gln	Gly			Lys	His	Ala			Thr	Ala	Lys			Leu	Ser	
Asp Gly Phe Ser Ser Leu Lys Asp Tyr Trp Ser Thr Val Lys Asp Lys 65 70 75 80 Phe Ser Glu Phe Trp Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Val Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala 85 90 95	Ser			Glu	Ser	Gln			Gln	Gln	Ala			Trp	Val	Thr	
Phe Ser Glu Phe Trp Asp Leu Asp Pro Glu Val Arg Pro Thr Ser Ala 85 90 95	_	50	Phe	Ser	Ser			Asp	Tyr	Trp			Val	Lys	Asp		
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-32-

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                                                                                                                           120
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                                                                                                                           360
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                                                                                                                           780
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                                                                                                                           840
                                                                                                                           900
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                                                                                                                         1080
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                                                                                                                         1140
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1380
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-37-

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-38-

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-39-

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					gag Glu											3	194

-44-

cag aga gag gac aga gcc ttg gtg gat acc ctg aag ttt gta act caa Gln Arg Glu Asp Arg Ala Leu Val Asp Thr Leu Lys Phe Val Thr Gln gca gaa ggt gcg aag cag act gag gct acc atg aca ttc aaa tat aat Ala Glu Gly Ala Lys Gln Thr Glu Ala Thr Met Thr Phe Lys Tyr Asn cgg cag agt atg acc ttg tcc agt gaa gtc caa att ccg gat ttt gat Arg Gln Ser Met Thr Leu Ser Ser Glu Val Gln Ile Pro Asp Phe Asp gtt gac ctc gga aca atc ctc aga gtt aat gat gaa tct act gag ggc Val Asp Leu Gly Thr Ile Leu Arg Val Asp Glu Ser Thr Glu Gly aaa acg tet tae aga ete ace etg gae att eag aac aag aaa att act Lys Thr Ser Tyr Arg Leu Thr Leu Asp Ile Gln Asn Lys Lys Ile Thr gag gtc gcc ctc atg ggc cac cta agt tgt gac aca aag gaa gaa aga Glu Val Ala Leu Met Gly His Leu Ser Cys Asp Thr Lys Glu Glu Arg aaa atc aag ggt gtt att tcc ata ccc cgt ttg caa gca gaa gcc aga Lys Ile Lys Gly Val Ile Ser Ile Pro Arg Leu Gln Ala Glu Ala Arg agt gag atc ctc gcc cac tgg tcg cct gcc aaa ctg ctt ctc caa atg Ser Glu Ile Leu Ala His Trp Ser Pro Ala Lys Leu Leu Gln Met gac toa tot got aca got tat ggc toc aca gtt toc aag agg gtg goa Asp Ser Ser Ala Thr Ala Tyr Gly Ser Thr Val Ser Lys Arg Val Ala tgg cat tat gat gaa gag aag att gaa ttt gaa tgg aac aca ggc acc Trp His Tyr Asp Glu Glu Lys Ile Glu Phe Glu Trp Asn Thr Gly Thr aat gta gat acc aaa aaa atg act tcc aat ttc cct gtg gat ctc tcc Asn Val Asp Thr Lys Lys Met Thr Ser Asn Phe Pro Val Asp Leu Ser gat tat cct aag agc ttg cat atg tat gct aat aga ctc ctg gat cac Asp Tyr Pro Lys Ser Leu His Met Tyr Ala Asn Arg Leu Leu Asp His aga gtc cct gaa aca gac atg act ttc cgg cac gtg ggt tcc aaa tta Arg Val Pro Glu Thr Asp Met Thr Phe Arg His Val Gly Ser Lys Leu ata gtt gca atg agc tca tgg ctt cag aag gca tct ggg agt ctt cct Ile Val Ala Met Ser Ser Trp Leu Gln Lys Ala Ser Gly Ser Leu Pro

-45-

tat acc cag Tyr Thr Gln						Phe Asn	3914
ctc cag aac Leu Gln Asn 1 1265			Phe His				3962
tta aaa agc Leu Lys Ser 1280	gat ggc cgg Asp Gly Arg	gtc aaa Val Lys 1285	tat acc Tyr Thr	ttg aac Leu Asn 1290	Lys Asn	agt ttg Ser Leu	4010
aaa att gag Lys Ile Glu 1295		Pro Phe					4058
aag atg tta g Lys Met Leu				Leu His			4106
gga ttc cat Gly Phe His						Thr Ile	4154
ccc aag ttg Pro Lys Leu ' 1345	tat caa ctg Tyr Gln Le u	caa gtg Gln Val 1350	Pro Leu	ctg ggt Leu Gly	gtt cta Val Leu 1355	gac ctc Asp Leu	4202
tcc acg aat Ser Thr Asn 1360					Āla Ser		4250
ggt ggc aac Gly Gly Asn 1375		Asp His					4298
atg aag gct o Met Lys Ala				Ser Tyr			4346
tct gga gaa Ser Gly Glu						Ser Cys	4394
gat ggg tct Asp Gly Ser 1425	Leu Arg His		Leu Asp	_		_	4442
cat gta gaa His Val Glu 1440					Gly Leu		4490
ttc gat gca Phe Asp Ala 1455	tct agt tcc Ser Ser Ser 146	Trp Gly	cca cag Pro Gln	atg tct Met Ser 1465	gct tca Ala Ser	gtt cat Val His 1470	4538
ttg gac tcc Leu Asp Ser							4586

-46-

1475	1480	1485
aga gtc tct tcg Arg Val Ser Ser O		
agg gat cct aac Arg Asp Pro Asn 1510	Thr Gly Arg Leu	
aac tcc tcc tac Asn Ser Ser Tyr 1525		Asn Gln Ile Thr
gat gga acc ctc Asp Gly Thr Leu 1540		
att aaa aat act Ile Lys Asn Thr 1555		
aaa tct gac acc Lys Ser Asp Thr 0		
atg gat atg acc Met Asp Met Thr 1590	Phe Ser Lys Gln	
cag gct gat tac Gln Ala Asp Tyr 1605		Phe Phe Ser Leu
cta aat tcc cat Leu Asn Ser His 1620		
aaa att aat agt Lys Ile Asn Ser 1635		
gga ata tct acc Gly Ile Ser Thr O		
ctg gag aat gag Leu Glu Asn Glu 1670	Leu Asn Ala Glu	
aaa tta aca aca Lys Leu Thr Thr 1685		Arg Glu His Asn
ctg gat ggg aaa Leu Asp Gly Lys 1700		

-47-

gga agt go Gly Ser Al		n Ala Met					n Ile	5306
ttc aac tt Phe Asn Ph	c aag gto ne Lys Val 1730	: agt caa . Ser Gln	gaa gga Glu Gly 173	Leu Lys	ctc tca Leu Ser	aat gad Asn Asj 1740	c atg p Met	5354
atg ggc to Met Gly Se 17						Ser Le		5402
att gca go Ile Ala Gl 1760			Phe Ser					5450
agc tct ga Ser Ser As 1775					Leu Gln			5498
tat tot ot Tyr Ser Le		Thr Leu					a Leu	5546
gat ctc ac Asp Leu Th				Leu Glu				5594
gtg gct gg Val Ala Gl 18						Ile Ly		5642
atc tat go Ile Tyr Al 1840			Ala Leu					5690
act gtt go Thr Val Al 1855					His Arg			5738
gac atc go Asp Ile Al		ı Ala Ser					. Asn	5786
tca gac to Ser Asp Se				Phe Arg				5834
ttt acc at Phe Thr Me						Lys Le		5882
ctc tgg gg Leu Trp Gl 1920	ga gaa cat .y Glu His	act ggg Thr Gly 192	Gln Leu	tat agc Tyr Ser	aaa ttc Lys Phe 1930	ctg ttg Leu Le	g aaa 1 Lys	5930
gca gaa co Ala Glu Pr	ct ctg gca o Leu Ala	ttt act Phe Thr	ttc tct Phe Ser	cat gat His Asp	tac aaa Tyr Lys	ggc tco Gly Se:	c aca c Thr	5978

-48-

1935	1940	1945	1950
agt cat cat ctc gtg Ser His His Leu Val 195	Ser Arg Lys Ser I	tc agt gca gct ctt ga le Ser Ala Ala Leu Gl 960 19	aa cac 6026 Lu His 965
		ag cag aca ggc acc to lu Gln Thr Gly Thr Tr 1980	
		ac agc cag gac ttg ga yr Ser Gln Asp Leu As 1995	
tac aac act aaa gat Tyr Asn Thr Lys Asp 2000	aaa att ggc gtg g Lys Ile Gly Val G 2005	ag ctt act gga cga ac lu Leu Thr Gly Arg Th 2010	ct ctg 6170 nr Leu
		tt aaa gtg cca ctt tt le Lys Val Pro Leu Le 2025	
	Ile Ile Asp Ala L	ta gag atg aga gat go eu Glu Met Arg Asp Al 040 20	
gag aag ccc caa gaa Glu Lys Pro Gln Glu 2050	ttt aca att gtt g Phe Thr Ile Val A 2055	ct ttt gta aag tat ga la Phe Val Lys Tyr As 2060	at aaa 6314 sp Lys
		ca ttt ttt gag acc tt ro Phe Phe Glu Thr Le 2075	
		tt ata gtt gta gtg ga le Ile Val Val Val GI 2090	
		tt gat caa ttt gta ag le Asp Gln Phe Val An 2105	
	Gly Lys Leu Pro G	ag caa gct aat gat ta In Gln Ala Asn Asp Ty 120 21	
		ca cat gcc aag gag aa er His Ala Lys Glu Ly 2140	
		ca gaa aat gat ata ca hr Glu Asn Asp Ile G 2155	
		at gaa aaa cta tct ca sn Glu Lys Leu Ser Gl 2170	

-49-

cag aca tat atg Gln Thr Tyr Met 2175	ata caa ttt Ile Gln Phe 2180	gat cag tat Asp Gln Tyr	att aaa gat agt Ile Lys Asp Ser 2185	tat gat 6698 Tyr Asp 2190
tta cat gat ttg Leu His Asp Leu			Ile Ile Asp Glu	
gaa aaa tta aaa Glu Lys Leu Lys 2210	Ser Leu Asp			Asn Leu
gta aaa aca atc Val Lys Thr Ile 2225				
aac aaa agt gga Asn Lys Ser Gly 2240		Ala Ser Trp		
aag tac caa atc Lys Tyr Gln Ile 2255				
aga cac ata cag Arg His Ile Gln			Leu Ala Gly Lys	
caa cac att gag Gln His Ile Glu 2290	Ala Ile Asp			Leu Gly
act aca att tca Thr Thr Ile Ser 2305	ttt gaa aga Phe Glu Arg	ata aat gat Ile Asn Asp 2310	gtt ctt gag cat Val Leu Glu His 2315	gtc aaa 7082 Val Lys
cac ttt gtt ata His Phe Val Ile 2320		Gly Asp Phe		
aat gcc ttc aga Asn Ala Phe Arg 2335				
gac caa caa atc Asp Gln Gln Ile			Leu Val Glu Leu	
caa tac aag ttg Gln Tyr Lys Leu 2370	Lys Glu Thr	att cag aag Ile Gln Lys 2375	cta agc aat gto Leu Ser Asn Val 238	Leu Gln
caa gtt aag ata Gln Val Lys Ile 2385				
gat gct gtg aag Asp Ala Val Lys				

-50-

gat gtt aac aaa ttc ctt gac atg ttg ata aag aaa tta aag tca ttt Asp Val Asn Lys Phe Leu Asp Met Leu Ile Lys Lys Leu Lys Ser Phe gat tac cac cag ttt gta gat gaa acc aat gac aaa atc cgt gag gtg Asp Tyr His Gln Phe Val Asp Glu Thr Asn Asp Lys Ile Arg Glu Val act cag aga ctc aat ggt gaa att cag gct ctg gaa cta cca caa aaa Thr Gln Arg Leu Asn Gly Glu Ile Gln Ala Leu Glu Leu Pro Gln Lys gct gaa gca tta aaa ctg ttt tta gag gaa acc aag gcc aca gtt gca Ala Glu Ala Leu Lys Leu Phe Leu Glu Glu Thr Lys Ala Thr Val Ala gtg tat ctg gaa agc cta cag gac acc aaa ata acc tta atc atc aat Val Tyr Leu Glu Ser Leu Gln Asp Thr Lys Ile Thr Leu Ile Ile Asn tgg tta cag gag gct tta agt tca gca tct ttg gct cac atg aag gcc Trp Leu Gln Glu Ala Leu Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala His Met Lys Ala aaa ttc cga gag act cta gaa gat aca cga gac cga atg tat caa atg Lys Phe Arg Glu Thr Leu Glu Asp Thr Arg Asp Arg Met Tyr Gln Met gac att cag cag gaa ctt caa cga tac ctg tct ctg gta ggc cag gtt Asp Ile Gln Glu Leu Gln Arg Tyr Leu Ser Leu Val Gly Gln Val tat age aca ctt gte ace tae att tet gat tgg tgg act ett get get Tyr Ser Thr Leu Val Thr Tyr Ile Ser Asp Trp Trp Thr Leu Ala Ala aag aac ctt act gac ttt gca gag caa tat tct atc caa gat tgg gct Lys Asn Leu Thr Asp Phe Ala Glu Gln Tyr Ser Ile Gln Asp Trp Ala aaa cgt atg aaa gca ttg gta gag caa ggg ttc act gtt cct gaa atc Lys Arg Met Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Gln Gly Phe Thr Val Pro Glu Ile aag acc atc ctt ggg acc atg cct gcc ttt gaa gtc agt ctt cag gct Lys Thr Ile Leu Gly Thr Met Pro Ala Phe Glu Val Ser Leu Gln Ala ctt cag aaa gct acc ttc cag aca cct gat ttt ata gtc ccc cta aca Leu Gln Lys Ala Thr Phe Gln Thr Pro Asp Phe Ile Val Pro Leu Thr gat ttg agg att cca tca gtt cag ata aac ttc aaa gac tta aaa aat Asp Leu Arg Ile Pro Ser Val Gln Ile Asn Phe Lys Asp Leu Lys Asn

-51-

ata aaa atc cca tcc agg ttt tcc aca cca gaa ttt acc atc ctt Ile Lys Ile Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Thr Pro Glu Phe Thr Ile Leu 2640 2645 2650	
acc ttc cac att cct tcc ttt aca att gac ttt gtc gaa atg aaa Thr Phe His Ile Pro Ser Phe Thr Ile Asp Phe Val Glu Met Lys 2655 2660 2665	
aag atc atc aga acc att gac cag atg cag aac agt gag ctg cag Lys Ile Ile Arg Thr Ile Asp Gln Met Gln Asn Ser Glu Leu Gln 2675 2680 268	Trp
ccc gtt cca gat ata tat ctc agg gat ctg aag gtg gag gac att Pro Val Pro Asp Ile Tyr Leu Arg Asp Leu Lys Val Glu Asp Ile 2690 2695 2700	
cta gcg aga atc acc ctg cca gac ttc cgt tta cca gaa atc gca Leu Ala Arg Ile Thr Leu Pro Asp Phe Arg Leu Pro Glu Ile Ala 2705 2710 2715	
cca gaa ttc ata atc cca act ctc aac ctt aat gat ttt caa gtt Pro Glu Phe Ile Ile Pro Thr Leu Asn Leu Asn Asp Phe Gln Val 2720 2725 2730	
gac ctt cac ata cca gaa ttc cag ctt ccc cac atc tca cac aca Asp Leu His Ile Pro Glu Phe Gln Leu Pro His Ile Ser His Thr 2735	
gaa gta cct act ttt ggc aag cta tac agt att ctg aaa atc caa Glu Val Pro Thr Phe Gly Lys Leu Tyr Ser Ile Leu Lys Ile Gln 2755 2760 276	Ser
cct ctt ttc aca tta gat gca aat gct gac ata ggg aat gga acc Pro Leu Phe Thr Leu Asp Ala Asn Ala Asp Ile Gly Asn Gly Thr 2770 2775 2780	
tca gca aac gaa gca ggt atc gca gct tcc atc act gcc aaa gga Ser Ala Asn Glu Ala Gly Ile Ala Ala Ser Ile Thr Ala Lys Gly 2785 2790 2795	
tcc aaa tta gaa gtt ctc aat ttt gat ttt caa gca aat gca caa Ser Lys Leu Glu Val Leu Asn Phe Asp Phe Gln Ala Asn Ala Gln 2800 2805 2810	
tca aac cct aag att aat ccg ctg gct ctg aag gag tca gtg aag Ser Asn Pro Lys Ile Asn Pro Leu Ala Leu Lys Glu Ser Val Lys 2815 2820 2825	
tcc agc aag tac ctg aga acg gag cat ggg agt gaa atg ctg ttt Ser Ser Lys Tyr Leu Arg Thr Glu His Gly Ser Glu Met Leu Phe 2835 2840 284	Phe
gga aat gct att gag gga aaa tca aac aca gtg gca agt tta cac Gly Asn Ala Ile Glu Gly Lys Ser Asn Thr Val Ala Ser Leu His 2850 2855 2860	
gaa aaa aat aca ctg gag ctt agt aat gga gtg att gtc aag ata Glu Lys Asn Thr Leu Glu Leu Ser Asn Gly Val Ile Val Lys Ile	

-52-

2865	5	2870	2875	
	acc ctg gat age Thr Leu Asp Set 28	Asn Thr Lys		
	ctg gac ttc tc Leu Asp Phe Se 2900			
	ttg aaa gct gg Leu Lys Ala Gl 2915		Trp Thr Ser Se	
	aaa tgg gcc tg Lys Trp Ala Cy 2930		Ser Asp Glu Gl	
	att agt ttc aco Ile Ser Phe Th: 5			
	aag atc aat age Lys Ile Asn Se: 29	C Lys His Leu		
	tct ggc tcc ctc Ser Gly Ser Let 2980			
	tcc cag cat gt Ser Gln His Va 2995		Val Leu Thr Al	
	ttt gga gaa gg Phe Gly Glu Gl 3010		Phe Thr Gly Ar	
	aat gga aag gt Asn Gly Lys Va 5			
	cag cca ttt gag Gln Pro Phe Gli 30	lle Thr Ala		
	gtt cgt ttt cca Val Arg Phe Pro 3060			
	tat gca ctg tt Tyr Ala Leu Pho 3075		Ser Ala Gln Gl	
	agt gct agg tto Ser Ala Arg Pho 3090		Lys Tyr Asn Gl	

-53-

tct gct gga aac Ser Ala Gly Asn 3105				Gly Ile As	
gga gaa gca aat Gly Glu Ala Asn 3120		Leu Asn Ile			
atg cgt cta cct Met Arg Leu Pro 3135				Lys Asp Ph	
tct cta tgg gaa Ser Leu Trp Glu			Phe Leu Lys		
caa tca ttt gat Gln Ser Phe Asp 317	Leu Ser Val	aaa gct cag Lys Ala Gln 3175	tat aag aaa Tyr Lys Lys	aac aaa ca Asn Lys Hi 3180	ec 9674 .s
agg cat tcc atc Arg His Ser Ile 3185				Phe Ile Se	
cag agc atc aaa Gln Ser Ile Lys 3200		Arg His Phe			
gca tta gat ttt Ala Leu Asp Phe 3215				Ile Lys Ph	
gat aag tac aaa Asp Lys Tyr Lys			Glu Leu Pro		
caa att cct gga Gln Ile Pro Gly 325	Tyr Thr Val	cca gtt gtc Pro Val Val 3255	aat gtt gaa Asn Val Glu	gtg tct cc Val Ser Pr 3260	a 9914 O
ttc acc ata gag Phe Thr Ile Glu 3265				Lys Ala Va	
agc atg cct agt Ser Met Pro Ser 3280		Leu Gly Ser			
tac aca tta atc Tyr Thr Leu Ile 3295				His Val Pr	
aga aat ctc aag Arg Asn Leu Lys			Lys Glu Leu		

-54-

333	30	3335		3340	
ttt aaa tca ag Phe Lys Ser Se: 3345	. Val Ile Thr			Leu Phe Asn	10202
cag tca gat att Gln Ser Asp Ile 3360		Leu Leu Ser			10250
gat gca ctg cag Asp Ala Leu Gli 3375					10298
agg gga ttg aag Arg Gly Leu Lys			Leu Ser Asn		10346
gag ggt agt ca Glu Gly Ser His 34:	Asn Ser Thr				10394
gtg tca gtg gca Val Ser Val Ala 3425	a Lys Thr Thr			Leu Arg Met	10442
aat ttc aag caa Asn Phe Lys Gli 3440		Gly Asn Thr			10490
tct tcc tcc ato Ser Ser Ser Med 3455					10538
tct acc gct aaa Ser Thr Ala Lys			Leu Ser Leu		10586
acc tct tac tto Thr Ser Tyr Pho 349	e Ser Ile Glu				10634
tcg gtt ctt tc Ser Val Leu Se: 3505				Glu Ala Asn	10682
act tac ttg aat Thr Tyr Leu Asi 3520		Thr Arg Ser			10730
act tcc aaa at Thr Ser Lys Ile 3535					10778
gct gga gaa gco Ala Gly Glu Ala			Ser Leu Trp		10826

-55-

	cac tta cag His Leu Gln 3570					ĞĬy		10874
cat aca agc His Thr Ser 3589	aaa gcc acc Lys Ala Thr 5	ctg gaa Leu Glu 359	Leu Ser	cca tgg Pro Trp	caa atg Gln Met 3595	tca Ser	gct Ala	10922
	gtc cat gca Val His Ala				His Asp			10970
	cag gaa gtg Gln Glu Val 362	Ala Leu						11018
	aaa aat gaa Lys Asn Glu 3635			Ser Gly			Ser	11066
	ctt tcc aat Leu Ser Asn 3650					Ile		11114
	gaa gga cac Glu Gly His 5		Phe Leu					11162
	aag agc tta Lys Ser Leu				Asp Val			11210
	agg aga cag Arg Arg Gln 370	His Leu						11258
	ccc aat ggc Pro Asn Gly 3715			Ile Pro			Leu	11306
gct gat aaa Ala Asp Lys	ttc att act Phe Ile Thr 3730	cct ggg Pro Gly	ctg aaa Leu Lys 3735	cta aat Leu Asn	gat cta Asp Leu 374	Asn	tca Ser	11354
	atg cct acg Met Pro Thr 5		Val Pro					11402
	aaa ctt gac Lys Leu Asp				Tyr Lys			11450
	tca ttt gcc Ser Phe Ala 378	Leu Asn						11498
ttc cct gaa Phe Pro Glu	gtt gat gtg Val Asp Val	tta aca Leu Thr	aaa tat Lys Tyr	tct caa Ser Gln	cca gaa Pro Glu	gac Asp	tcc Ser	11546

-56-

379	95	3800	3805
ttg att ccc ttt ttt Leu Ile Pro Phe Phe 3810	gag ata acc gtg Glu Ile Thr Val 381	Pro Glu Ser Gln	tta act gtg 11594 Leu Thr Val 3820
tcc cag ttc acg ctt Ser Gln Phe Thr Let 3825			
gat cta aat gca gta Asp Leu Asn Ala Val 3840			
atc atc gtg cct gag Ile Ile Val Pro Glu 3855			
gta cct gct gga att Val Pro Ala Gly Ile 38	e Val Ile Pro Ser		
ttt gag gta gac tct Phe Glu Val Asp Sei 3890		Ala Thr Trp Ser	
aaa aac aaa gca gat Lys Asn Lys Ala Asp 3905			
tca acc gta cag tto Ser Thr Val Gln Pho 3920			
aaa atc gaa gat ggt Lys Ile Glu Asp Gly 3935			
cac cgt gac ttc agt His Arg Asp Phe Sen 399	Ala Glu Tyr Glu		
ctt cag gaa tgg gaa Leu Gln Glu Trp Glu 3970		Leu Asn Ile Lys S	
ttc acc gat ctc cat Phe Thr Asp Leu His 3985			
acc tca gca gcc tcc Thr Ser Ala Ala Ser 4000			
gaa gat gac gac ttt Glu Asp Asp Asp Phe 4015			

-57-

tct cca gat aaa Ser Pro Asp Lys						12266
gaa tot gat gag Glu Ser Asp Glu 405	Glu Thr Gl	g atc aaa n Ile Lys 4059	Val Asn Tr	g gaa gaa p Glu Glu 4060	Glu Ala	12314
gct tct ggc ttg Ala Ser Gly Leu 4065						12362
ggg gtc ctt tat Gly Val Leu Tyr 4080	Asp Tyr Va			p Glu His		12410
ctc acc ctg aga Leu Thr Leu Arc 4095						12458
aat gct gag tgg Asn Ala Glu Trp						12506
gac gtg agg tto Asp Val Arg Phe 413	Gln Lys Al		Gly Thr Th		Tyr Gln	12554
gag tgg aag gad Glu Trp Lys Asp 4145						12602
gaa ggc caa gcc Glu Gly Gln Ala 4160	Ser Phe Gl			n Val Phe		12650
ttg gta cga gtt Leu Val Arg Val 4175						12698
gac tca ctc att Asp Ser Leu Ile						12746
aaa cct ggg ata Lys Pro Gly Ile 421	Tyr Thr Ar		ctt tgc act		ata agg Ile Arg	12794
Lys Pro Gly Ile	Tyr Thr Ar 0 gta ctg to	g Glu Glu 4219 c cag gta	ctt tgc act Leu Cys Th: 5	r Met Phe 4220 a gtc cat	ata agg Ile Arg) aat ggt	12794
Lys Pro Gly Ile 421 gag gta ggg acc Glu Val Gly Thr	Tyr Thr Ar O gta ctg to Val Leu Se ttt tcc ta Phe Ser Ty	g Glu Glu 4219 c cag gta r Gln Val 4230 t ttc caa	ctt tgc act Leu Cys Th: 5 tat tcg aaa Tyr Ser Lys	r Met Phe 4220 a gtc cat s Val His 4235 g att aca l Ile Thr	ata agg Ile Arg) aat ggt Asn Gly	

-58-

4255	4260	4265	4270
	D Leu Ser Lys Glu	gcc caa gag gta ttt Ala Gln Glu Val Phe 4280	
		cta cgt aat ctt cag Leu Arg Asn Leu Gln 5 4300	Asp Leu
		gat aac att aaa cag Asp Asn Ile Lys Gln 4315	
		tat atc caa gat gag Tyr Ile Gln Asp Glu 4330	
		gtt ttt aaa ttg ttg Val Phe Lys Leu Leu 4345	
	n Leu His Lys Phe	aat gaa ttt att caa Asn Glu Phe Ile Gln 4360	
		cag atc cat caa tac Gln Ile His Gln Tyr 4380	Ile Met
		agt ata gtt ggc tgg Ser Ile Val Gly Trp 4395	
aaa tat tat gaa ct Lys Tyr Tyr Glu Le 4400	gaa gaa aag ata Glu Glu Lys Ile 4405	gtc agt ctg atc aag Val Ser Leu Ile Lys 4410	aac ctg 13370 Asn Leu
		gaa tat att gtc agt Glu Tyr Ile Val Ser 4425	
	n Leu Ser Ser Gln	gtt gag caa ttt ctg Val Glu Gln Phe Leu 4440	
		acc gat cca gat gga Thr Asp Pro Asp Gly 5 4460	Lys Gly
aaa gag aag att gc Lys Glu Lys Ile Al 4465	a gag ctt tct gcc a Glu Leu Ser Ala 4470	act gct cag gaa ata Thr Ala Gln Glu Ile 4475	att aaa 13562 Ile Lys
		att tct gat tac cac Ile Ser Asp Tyr His 4490	

-59-

Phe 4495	aga Arg	tat Tyr	aaa Lys	ctg Leu	caa Gln 4500	Āsp	ttt Phe	tca Ser	gac Asp	caa Gln 4505	Leu	tct Ser	gat Asp	tac Tyr	tat Tyr 4510	13658
	aaa Lys				Glu					Ile					Gln	13706
aac Asn	tac Tyr	cac His	aca Thr 4530	Phe	ctg Leu	ata Ile	tac Tyr	atc Ile 4535	Thr	gag Glu	tta Leu	ctg Leu	aaa Lys 454(Lys	ctg Leu	13754
caa Gln	tca Ser	acc Thr 4545	Thr	gtc Val	atg Met	aac Asn	ccc Pro 4550	\mathtt{Tyr}	atg Met	aag Lys	ctt Leu	gct Ala 4555	Pro	gga Gly	gaa Glu	13802
	act Thr 4560	Ile			taa *	tttt	ttaa	aaa g	gaaat	ctto	ca tt	tatt	ctt	C		13850
cata gaca ttt!	acagt ctgca	iga g acc a agt t	gccag aaago aaaag	gcctt ctggd gaaaa	g ca ca co at ca	igtag aggg iggat	ggcag gctcg ctga	g tag g gaa a gtt	gacta aggto	ataa ctct	gcaç gaac	gaago	cac a	atato ggato	aaaac gaactg ggcatt gaggaa	13910 13970 14030 14090 14121
<21:	0> 32 L> 49 2> PF 3> Ho	563 RT	sani <i>e</i>	an.												
			Jupi	511												
Met	0> 32 Asp	2	_	Arg	Pro	Ala	Leu	Leu		Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu		Ala	
Met 1)> 32	2 Pro	Pro Leu	Arg 5				Ala	10				Glu	15		
Met 1 Leu	0> 32 Asp	Pro Leu Val	Pro Leu 20	Arg 5 Leu	Leu	Ala	Gly Pro	Ala 25	10 Arg	Ala	Glu	Glu Arg	Glu 30	15 Met	Leu	
Met 1 Leu Glu	0> 32 Asp Leu	Pro Leu Val 35	Pro Leu 20 Ser	Arg 5 Leu Leu	Leu Val	Ala Cys	Gly Pro 40	Ala 25 Lys	10 Arg Asp	Ala Ala	Glu Thr	Glu Arg 45	Glu 30 Phe	15 Met Lys	Leu His	
Met 1 Leu Glu Leu Pro	D> 32 Asp Leu Asn Arg	Pro Leu Val 35 Lys	Pro Leu 20 Ser Tyr	Arg 5 Leu Leu Thr	Leu Val Tyr Ser	Ala Cys Asn 55	Gly Pro 40 Tyr	Ala 25 Lys Glu	10 Arg Asp Ala	Ala Ala Glu	Glu Thr Ser 60	Glu Arg 45 Ser	Glu 30 Phe Ser	15 Met Lys Gly	Leu His Val	
Met 1 Leu Glu Leu Pro 65	0> 32 Asp Leu Asn Arg 50	Pro Leu Val 35 Lys Thr	Pro Leu 20 Ser Tyr	Arg 5 Leu Leu Thr Asp	Leu Val Tyr Ser	Ala Cys Asn 55 Arg	Gly Pro 40 Tyr Ser	Ala 25 Lys Glu Ala	10 Arg Asp Ala Thr	Ala Ala Glu Arg 75	Glu Thr Ser 60 Ile	Glu Arg 45 Ser Asn	Glu 30 Phe Ser Cys	15 Met Lys Gly Lys Ser	Leu His Val Val 80	
Met 1 Leu Glu Leu Pro 65 Glu	Asp Leu Asn Arg 50 Gly	Pro Leu Val 35 Lys Thr	Pro Leu 20 Ser Tyr Ala Val	Arg 5 Leu Leu Thr Asp Pro 85	Leu Val Tyr Ser 70 Gln	Ala Cys Asn 55 Arg Leu	Gly Pro 40 Tyr Ser Cys	Ala 25 Lys Glu Ala Ser	10 Arg Asp Ala Thr Phe 90	Ala Ala Glu Arg 75 Ile	Glu Thr Ser 60 Ile Leu	Glu Arg 45 Ser Asn Lys	Glu 30 Phe Ser Cys Thr	15 Met Lys Gly Lys Ser 95	Leu His Val Val 80 Gln	
Met 1 Leu Glu Leu Pro 65 Glu Cys	Asp Leu Asn Arg 50 Gly Leu	Pro Leu Val 35 Lys Thr Glu Leu Lys	Pro Leu 20 Ser Tyr Ala Val Lys 100	Arg 5 Leu Leu Thr Asp Pro 85 Glu	Leu Val Tyr Ser 70 Gln Val	Ala Cys Asn 55 Arg Leu Tyr	Gly Pro 40 Tyr Ser Cys Gly Glu	Ala 25 Lys Glu Ala Ser Phe 105	10 Arg Asp Ala Thr Phe 90 Asn	Ala Ala Glu Arg 75 Ile Pro	Glu Thr Ser 60 Ile Leu Glu	Glu Arg 45 Ser Asn Lys Gly Ala	Glu 30 Phe Ser Cys Thr Lys 110	15 Met Lys Gly Lys Ser 95 Ala	Leu His Val Val 80 Gln Leu	
Met 1 Leu Glu Leu Pro 65 Glu Cys Leu	D> 32 Asp Leu Asn Arg 50 Gly Leu Thr Lys	Pro Leu Val 35 Lys Thr Glu Leu Lys 115	Pro Leu 20 Ser Tyr Ala Val Lys 100 Thr	Arg 5 Leu Leu Thr Asp Pro 85 Glu Lys	Leu Val Tyr Ser 70 Gln Val Asn	Ala Cys Asn 55 Arg Leu Tyr Ser	Gly Pro 40 Tyr Ser Cys Gly Glu 120	Ala 25 Lys Glu Ala Ser Phe 105 Glu	10 Arg Asp Ala Thr Phe 90 Asn	Ala Ala Glu Arg 75 Ile Pro	Glu Thr Ser 60 Ile Leu Glu Ala Gln	Glu Arg 45 Ser Asn Lys Gly Ala 125	Glu 30 Phe Ser Cys Thr Lys 110 Met	15 Met Lys Gly Lys Ser 95 Ala Ser	Leu His Val Val 80 Gln Leu	
Met 1 Leu Glu Leu Pro 65 Glu Cys Leu Tyr	Asp Leu Asn Arg 50 Gly Leu Thr	Pro Leu Val 35 Lys Thr Glu Leu Lys 115 Leu	Pro Leu 20 Ser Tyr Ala Val Lys 100 Thr	Arg 5 Leu Leu Thr Asp Pro 85 Glu Lys	Leu Val Tyr Ser 70 Gln Val Asn Ala Pro	Ala Cys Asn 55 Arg Leu Tyr Ser Ile 135	Gly Pro 40 Tyr Ser Cys Gly Glu 120 Pro	Ala 25 Lys Glu Ala Ser Phe 105 Glu	10 Arg Asp Ala Thr Phe 90 Asn Phe Gly	Ala Ala Glu Arg 75 Ile Pro Ala Lys Asn	Glu Thr Ser 60 Ile Leu Glu Ala Gln 140	Glu Arg 45 Ser Asn Lys Gly Ala 125 Val	Glu 30 Phe Ser Cys Thr Lys 110 Met	15 Met Lys Gly Lys Ser 95 Ala Ser Leu	Leu His Val Val 80 Gln Leu Arg Tyr	
Met 1 Leu Glu Leu Pro 65 Glu Cys Leu Tyr Pro 145	Asp Leu Asn Arg 50 Gly Leu Thr Lys Glu 130	Pro Leu Val 35 Lys Thr Glu Leu Lys 115 Leu Lys	Pro Leu 20 Ser Tyr Ala Val Lys 100 Thr Lys Asp	Arg 5 Leu Leu Thr Asp Pro 85 Glu Lys Leu Glu	Leu Val Tyr Ser 70 Gln Val Asn Ala	Ala Cys Asn 55 Arg Leu Tyr Ser Ile 135 Thr	Gly Pro 40 Tyr Ser Cys Gly Glu 120 Pro	Ala 25 Lys Glu Ala Ser Phe 105 Glu Glu	10 Arg Asp Ala Thr Phe 90 Asn Phe Gly Leu	Ala Ala Glu Arg 75 Ile Pro Ala Lys Asn 155	Glu Thr Ser 60 Ile Leu Glu Ala Gln 140 Ile	Glu Arg 45 Ser Asn Lys Gly Ala 125 Val	Glu 30 Phe Ser Cys Thr Lys 110 Met	15 Met Lys Gly Lys Ser 95 Ala Ser Leu Gly Gln	Leu His Val Val 80 Gln Leu Arg Tyr Ile 160	
Met 1 Leu Glu Leu Pro 65 Glu Cys Leu Tyr Pro 145 Ile	Asp Leu Asn Arg 50 Gly Leu Thr Lys Glu 130 Glu	Pro Leu Val 35 Lys Thr Glu Leu Lys 115 Leu Lys Ala	Pro Leu 20 Ser Tyr Ala Val Lys 100 Thr Lys Asp	Arg 5 Leu Leu Thr Asp Pro 85 Glu Lys Leu Glu Leu 165	Leu Val Tyr Ser 70 Gln Val Asn Ala Pro 150 Val	Ala Cys Asn 55 Arg Leu Tyr Ser Ile 135 Thr	Gly Pro 40 Tyr Ser Cys Gly Glu 120 Pro Tyr	Ala 25 Lys Glu Ala Ser Phe 105 Glu Glu Ile	10 Arg Asp Ala Thr Phe 90 Asn Phe Gly Leu Thr	Ala Ala Glu Arg 75 Ile Pro Ala Lys Asn 155 Glu	Glu Thr Ser 60 Ile Leu Glu Ala Gln 140 Ile Glu	Glu Arg 45 Ser Asn Lys Gly Ala 125 Val Lys Ala	Glu 30 Phe Ser Cys Thr Lys 110 Met Phe Arg	15 Met Lys Gly Lys Ser 95 Ala Ser Leu Gly Gln 175	Leu His Val Val 80 Gln Leu Arg Tyr Ile 160 Val	

PCT/US02/06728

Leu Gly Gln Cys Asp Arg Phe Lys Pro Ile Arg Thr Gly Ile Ser Pro Leu Ala Leu Ile Lys Gly Met Thr Arg Pro Leu Ser Thr Leu Ile Ser Ser Ser Gln Ser Cys Gln Tyr Thr Leu Asp Ala Lys Arg Lys His Val Ala Glu Ala Ile Cys Lys Glu Gln His Leu Phe Leu Pro Phe Ser Tyr Asn Asn Lys Tyr Gly Met Val Ala Gln Val Thr Gln Thr Leu Lys Leu 280 285 Glu Asp Thr Pro Lys Ile Asn Ser Arg Phe Phe Gly Glu Gly Thr Lys Lys Met Gly Leu Ala Phe Glu Ser Thr Lys Ser Thr Ser Pro Pro Lys 305 310 315 320 Gln Ala Glu Ala Val Leu Lys Thr Leu Gln Glu Leu Lys Lys Leu Thr Ile Ser Glu Gln Asn Ile Gln Arg Ala Asn Leu Phe Asn Lys Leu Val 345 350 Thr Glu Leu Arg Gly Leu Ser Asp Glu Ala Val Thr Ser Leu Leu Pro Gln Leu Ile Glu Val Ser Ser Pro Ile Thr Leu Gln Ala Leu Val Gln Cys Gly Gln Pro Gln Cys Ser Thr His Ile Leu Gln Trp Leu Lys Arg Val His Ala Asn Pro Leu Leu Ile Asp Val Val Thr Tyr Leu Val Ala Leu Ile Pro Glu Pro Ser Ala Gln Gln Leu Arg Glu Ile Phe Asn Met Ala Arg Asp Gln Arg Ser Arg Ala Thr Leu Tyr Ala Leu Ser His Ala Val Asn Asn Tyr His Lys Thr Asn Pro Thr Gly Thr Gln Glu Leu Leu Asp Ile Ala Asn Tyr Leu Met Glu Gln Ile Gln Asp Asp Cys Thr Gly Asp Glu Asp Tyr Thr Tyr Leu Ile Leu Arg Val Ile Gly Asn Met Gly Gln Thr Met Glu Gln Leu Thr Pro Glu Leu Lys Ser Ser Ile Leu Lys Cys Val Gln Ser Thr Lys Pro Ser Leu Met Ile Gln Lys Ala Ala Ile 520 525 Gln Ala Leu Arg Lys Met Glu Pro Lys Asp Lys Asp Gln Glu Val Leu Leu Gln Thr Phe Leu Asp Asp Ala Ser Pro Gly Asp Lys Arg Leu Ala Ala Tyr Leu Met Leu Met Arg Ser Pro Ser Gln Ala Asp Ile Asn Lys Ile Val Gln Ile Leu Pro Trp Glu Gln Asn Glu Gln Val Lys Asn Phe Val Ala Ser His Ile Ala Asn Ile Leu Asn Ser Glu Glu Leu Asp Ile Gln Asp Leu Lys Lys Leu Val Lys Glu Ala Leu Lys Glu Ser Gln Leu Pro Thr Val Met Asp Phe Arg Lys Phe Ser Arg Asn Tyr Gln Leu Tyr Lys Ser Val Ser Leu Pro Ser Leu Asp Pro Ala Ser Ala Lys Ile Glu Gly Asn Leu Ile Phe Asp Pro Asn Asn Tyr Leu Pro Lys Glu Ser Met

Leu Lys Thr Thr Leu Thr Ala Phe Gly Phe Ala Ser Ala Asp Leu Ile 675 680 685 Glu Ile Gly Leu Glu Gly Lys Gly Phe Glu Pro Thr Leu Glu Ala Leu 695 700 Phe Gly Lys Gln Gly Phe Phe Pro Asp Ser Val Asn Lys Ala Leu Tyr 710 715 Trp Val Asn Gly Gln Val Pro Asp Gly Val Ser Lys Val Leu Val Asp
725 730 735 His Phe Gly Tyr Thr Lys Asp Asp Lys His Glu Gln Asp Met Val Asn 740 745 Gly Ile Met Leu Ser Val Glu Lys Leu Ile Lys Asp Leu Lys Ser Lys 760 Glu Val Pro Glu Ala Arg Ala Tyr Leu Arg Ile Leu Gly Glu Glu Leu 775 780 Gly Phe Ala Ser Leu His Asp Leu Gln Leu Leu Gly Lys Leu Leu Leu 795 790 Met Gly Ala Arg Thr Leu Gln Gly Ile Pro Gln Met Ile Gly Glu Val 810 805 815 Ile Arg Lys Gly Ser Lys Asn Asp Phe Phe Leu His Tyr Ile Phe Met 820 825 830 Glu Asn Ala Phe Glu Leu Pro Thr Gly Ala Gly Leu Gln Leu Gln Ile 840 845 Ser Ser Ser Gly Val Ile Ala Pro Gly Ala Lys Ala Gly Val Lys Leu 855 Glu Val Ala Asn Met Gln Ala Glu Leu Val Ala Lys Pro Ser Val Ser 870 875 Val Glu Phe Val Thr Asn Met Gly Ile Ile Ile Pro Asp Phe Ala Arg 890 885 Ser Gly Val Gln Met Asn Thr Asn Phe Phe His Glu Ser Gly Leu Glu 900 905 910 Ala His Val Ala Leu Lys Ala Gly Lys Leu Lys Phe Ile Ile Pro Ser 920 915 925 Pro Lys Arg Pro Val Lys Leu Leu Ser Gly Gly Asn Thr Leu His Leu 935 940 930 Val Ser Thr Thr Lys Thr Glu Val Ile Pro Pro Leu Ile Glu Asn Arg 950 955 Gln Ser Trp Ser Val Cys Lys Gln Val Phe Pro Gly Leu Asn Tyr Cys 965 970 Thr Ser Gly Ala Tyr Ser Asn Ala Ser Ser Thr Asp Ser Ala Ser Tyr 985 Tyr Pro Leu Thr Gly Asp Thr Arg Leu Glu Leu Glu Leu Arg Pro Thr 995 1000 1005 Gly Glu Ile Glu Gln Tyr Ser Val Ser Ala Thr Tyr Glu Leu Gln Arg 1010 1015 1020 Glu Asp Arg Ala Leu Val Asp Thr Leu Lys Phe Val Thr Gln Ala Glu 1030 1035 1040 Gly Ala Lys Gln Thr Glu Ala Thr Met Thr Phe Lys Tyr Asn Arg Gln 1050 1055 1045 Ser Met Thr Leu Ser Ser Glu Val Gln Ile Pro Asp Phe Asp Val Asp 1060 1065 1070 Leu Gly Thr Ile Leu Arg Val Asn Asp Glu Ser Thr Glu Gly Lys Thr 1080 1085 1075 Ser Tyr Arg Leu Thr Leu Asp Ile Gln Asn Lys Lys Ile Thr Glu Val 1095 1100 Ala Leu Met Gly His Leu Ser Cys Asp Thr Lys Glu Glu Arg Lys Ile 1105 1110 1115 1120 Lys Gly Val Ile Ser Ile Pro Arg Leu Gln Ala Glu Ala Arg Ser Glu 1125 1130

Ile Leu Ala His Trp Ser Pro Ala Lys Leu Leu Gln Met Asp Ser 1140 1145 1150 Ser Ala Thr Ala Tyr Gly Ser Thr Val Ser Lys Arg Val Ala Trp His 1160 Tyr Asp Glu Glu Lys Ile Glu Phe Glu Trp Asn Thr Gly Thr Asn Val 1170 1175 1180 Asp Thr Lys Lys Met Thr Ser Asn Phe Pro Val Asp Leu Ser Asp Tyr 1190 1195 1200 Pro Lys Ser Leu His Met Tyr Ala Asn Arg Leu Leu Asp His Arg Val 1205 1210 1215
Pro Glu Thr Asp Met Thr Phe Arg His Val Gly Ser Lys Leu Ile Val 1220 1225 1230 Ala Met Ser Ser Trp Leu Gln Lys Ala Ser Gly Ser Leu Pro Tyr Thr 1240 1245 1235 Gln Thr Leu Gln Asp His Leu Asn Ser Leu Lys Glu Phe Asn Leu Gln 1260 1255 1250 Asn Met Gly Leu Pro Asp Phe His Ile Pro Glu Asn Leu Phe Leu Lys 1270 1275 Ser Asp Gly Arg Val Lys Tyr Thr Leu Asn Lys Asn Ser Leu Lys Ile 1285 1290 1295 Glu Ile Pro Leu Pro Phe Gly Gly Lys Ser Ser Arg Asp Leu Lys Met 1305 Leu Glu Thr Val Arg Thr Pro Ala Leu His Phe Lys Ser Val Gly Phe 1315 1320 1325 His Leu Pro Ser Arg Glu Phe Gln Val Pro Thr Phe Thr Ile Pro Lys 1330 1335 1340 Leu Tyr Gln Leu Gln Val Pro Leu Leu Gly Val Leu Asp Leu Ser Thr 1350 1355 1360 Asn Val Tyr Ser Asn Leu Tyr Asn Trp Ser Ala Ser Tyr Ser Gly Gly 1370 1365 1375 Asn Thr Ser Thr Asp His Phe Ser Leu Arg Ala Arg Tyr His Met Lys 1380 1385 1390 Ala Asp Ser Val Val Asp Leu Leu Ser Tyr Asn Val Gln Gly Ser Gly 1395 1400 1405 Glu Thr Thr Tyr Asp His Lys Asn Thr Phe Thr Leu Ser Cys Asp Gly 1415 1420 Ser Leu Arg His Lys Phe Leu Asp Ser Asn Ile Lys Phe Ser His Val 1430 1435 Glu Lys Leu Gly Asn Asn Pro Val Ser Lys Gly Leu Leu Ile Phe Asp 1445 1450 Ala Ser Ser Ser Trp Gly Pro Gln Met Ser Ala Ser Val His Leu Asp 1460 1465 1470 Ser Lys Lys Gln His Leu Phe Val Lys Glu Val Lys Ile Asp Gly 1475 1480 1485 Gln Phe Arg Val Ser Ser Phe Tyr Ala Lys Gly Thr Tyr Gly Leu Ser 1490 1495 1500 Cys Gln Arg Asp Pro Asn Thr Gly Arg Leu Asn Gly Glu Ser Asn Leu 1505 1510 1515 1520 Arg Phe Asn Ser Ser Tyr Leu Gln Gly Thr Asn Gln Ile Thr Gly Arg 1525 **1**530 Tyr Glu Asp Gly Thr Leu Ser Leu Thr Ser Thr Ser Asp Leu Gln Ser 1545 1540 Gly Ile Ile Lys Asn Thr Ala Ser Leu Lys Tyr Glu Asn Tyr Glu Leu 1560 1555 1565 Thr Leu Lys Ser Asp Thr Asn Gly Lys Tyr Lys Asn Phe Ala Thr Ser 1570 1575 1580
Asn Lys Met Asp Met Thr Phe Ser Lys Gln Asn Ala Leu Leu Arg Ser 1590 1595

Glu Tyr Gln Ala Asp Tyr Glu Ser Leu Arg Phe Phe Ser Leu Leu Ser Gly Ser Leu Asn Ser His Gly Leu Glu Leu Asn Ala Asp Ile Leu Gly Thr Asp Lys Ile Asn Ser Gly Ala His Lys Ala Thr Leu Arg Ile Gly Gln Asp Gly Ile Ser Thr Ser Ala Thr Thr Asn Leu Lys Cys Ser Leu Leu Val Leu Glu Asn Glu Leu Asn Ala Glu Leu Gly Leu Ser Gly Ala Ser Met Lys Leu Thr Thr Asn Gly Arg Phe Arg Glu His Asn Ala Lys Phe Ser Leu Asp Gly Lys Ala Ala Leu Thr Glu Leu Ser Leu Gly Ser Phe Ser Leu Asp Gly Lys Ara 1705 1710

Ala Tyr Gln Ala Met Ile Leu Gly Val Asp Ser Lys Asn Ile Phe Asn 1720 1725 Phe Lys Val Ser Gln Glu Gly Leu Lys Leu Ser Asn Asp Met Met Gly Ser Tyr Ala Glu Met Lys Phe Asp His Thr Asn Ser Leu Asn Ile Ala 1745 1750 1755 1760 Gly Leu Ser Leu Asp Phe Ser Ser Lys Leu Asp Asn Ile Tyr Ser Ser 770 Asp Lys Phe Tyr Lys Gln Thr Val Asn Leu Gln Leu Gln Pro Tyr Ser 1780 1785 1790 Leu Val Thr Thr Leu Asn Ser Asp Leu Lys Tyr Asn Ala Leu Asp Leu 1795 1800 1805 Thr Asn Asn Gly Lys Leu Arg Leu Glu Pro Leu Lys Leu His Val Ala 1810 1815 Gly Asn Leu Lys Gly Ala Tyr Gln Asn Asn Glu Ile Lys His Ile Tyr Ala Ile Ser Ser Ala Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Tyr Lys Ala Asp Thr Val Ala Lys Val Gln Gly Val Glu Phe Ser His Arg Leu Asn Thr Asp Ile Ala Gly Leu Ala Ser Ala Ile Asp Met Ser Thr Asn Tyr Asn Ser Asp Ser Leu His Phe Ser Asn Val Phe Arg Ser Val Met Ala Pro Phe Thr Met Thr Ile Asp Ala His Thr Asn Gly Asn Gly Lys Leu Ala Leu Trp Gly Glu His Thr Gly Gln Leu Tyr Ser Lys Phe Leu Leu Lys Ala Glu 1925 1930 1935
Pro Leu Ala Phe Thr Phe Ser His Asp Tyr Lys Gly Ser Thr Ser His 1940 1945 1950 His Leu Val Ser Arg Lys Ser Ile Ser Ala Ala Leu Glu His Lys Val Ser Ala Leu Leu Thr Pro Ala Glu Gln Thr Gly Thr Trp Lys Leu Lys Thr Gln Phe Asn Asn Glu Tyr Ser Gln Asp Leu Asp Ala Tyr Asn Thr Lys Asp Lys Ile Gly Val Glu Leu Thr Gly Arg Thr Leu Ala Asp Leu Thr Leu Leu Asp Ser Pro Ile Lys Val Pro Leu Leu Ser Glu Pro Ile Asn Ile Ile Asp Ala Leu Glu Met Arg Asp Ala Val Glu Lys 2035 2040 2045 Pro Gln Glu Phe Thr Ile Val Ala Phe Val Lys Tyr Asp Lys Asn Gln

Asp Val His Ser Ile Asn Leu Pro Phe Phe Glu Thr Leu Gln Glu Tyr 2070 2075 Phe Glu Arg Asn Arg Gln Thr Ile Ile Val Val Glu Asn Val Gln 2085 2090 Arg Asn Leu Lys His Ile Asn Ile Asp Gln Phe Val Arg Lys Tyr Arg 2100 2105 2110 Ala Ala Leu Gly Lys Leu Pro Gln Gln Ala Asn Asp Tyr Leu Asn Ser 2115 2120 2125 Phe Asn Trp Glu Arg Gln Val Ser His Ala Lys Glu Lys Leu Thr Ala 2130 2135 2140 Leu Thr Lys Lys Tyr Arg Ile Thr Glu Asn Asp Ile Gln Ile Ala Leu 2150 2155 Asp Asp Ala Lys Ile Asn Phe Asn Glu Lys Leu Ser Gln Leu Gln Thr 2170 2175 2165 Tyr Met Ile Gln Phe Asp Gln Tyr Ile Lys Asp Ser Tyr Asp Leu His 2185 2180 2190 Asp Leu Lys Ile Ala Ile Ala Asn Ile Ile Asp Glu Ile Ile Glu Lys 2200 2195 2205 Leu Lys Ser Leu Asp Glu His Tyr His Ile Arg Val Asn Leu Val Lys 2215 2220 Thr Ile His Asp Leu His Leu Phe Ile Glu Asn Ile Asp Phe Asn Lys 2230 2235 Ser Gly Ser Ser Thr Ala Ser Trp Ile Gln Asn Val Asp Thr Lys Tyr 2245 2250 2255 Gln Ile Arg Ile Gln Ile Gln Glu Lys Leu Gln Gln Leu Lys Arg His 2260 2265 2270 Ile Gln Asn Ile Asp Ile Gln His Leu Ala Gly Lys Leu Lys Gln His 2275 2280 2285 Ile Glu Ala Ile Asp Val Arg Val Leu Leu Asp Gln Leu Gly Thr Thr 2295 2300 Ile Ser Phe Glu Arg Ile Asn Asp Val Leu Glu His Val Lys His Phe 2310 2315 Val Ile Asn Leu Ile Gly Asp Phe Glu Val Ala Glu Lys Ile Asn Ala 2325 2330 2335 Phe Arg Ala Lys Val His Glu Leu Ile Glu Arg Tyr Glu Val Asp Gln 2340 2345 Gln Ile Gln Val Leu Met Asp Lys Leu Val Glu Leu Thr His Gln Tyr 2355 2360 2365 Lys Leu Lys Glu Thr Ile Gln Lys Leu Ser Asn Val Leu Gln Gln Val 2370 2375 2380 Lys Ile Lys Asp Tyr Phe Glu Lys Leu Val Gly Phe Ile Asp Asp Ala 2385 2390 2395 Val Lys Lys Leu Asn Glu Leu Ser Phe Lys Thr Phe Ile Glu Asp Val 2405 2410 2415 Asn Lys Phe Leu Asp Met Leu Ile Lys Lys Leu Lys Ser Phe Asp Tyr 2420 2425 2430 His Gln Phe Val Asp Glu Thr Asn Asp Lys Ile Arg Glu Val Thr Gln 2435 2440 2445 2435 2440 2445 Arg Leu Asn Gly Glu Ile Gln Ala Leu Glu Leu Pro Gln Lys Ala Glu 2455 2460 Ala Leu Lys Leu Phe Leu Glu Glu Thr Lys Ala Thr Val Ala Val Tyr 2470 2475 2480 Leu Glu Ser Leu Gln Asp Thr Lys Ile Thr Leu Ile Ile Asn Trp Leu 2485 2490 2495 Gln Glu Ala Leu Ser Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala His Met Lys Ala Lys Phe 2500 2505 2510 Arg Glu Thr Leu Glu Asp Thr Arg Asp Arg Met Tyr Gln Met Asp Ile 2515 2520 2525

Gln Gln Glu Leu Gln Arg Tyr Leu Ser Leu Val Gly Gln Val Tyr Ser 2535 2540 Thr Leu Val Thr Tyr Ile Ser Asp Trp Trp Thr Leu Ala Ala Lys Asn 2550 2555 Leu Thr Asp Phe Ala Glu Gln Tyr Ser Ile Gln Asp Trp Ala Lys Arg 2565 2570 2575 Met Lys Ala Leu Val Glu Gln Gly Phe Thr Val Pro Glu Ile Lys Thr 2580 2585 2590 Ile Leu Gly Thr Met Pro Ala Phe Glu Val Ser Leu Gln Ala Leu Gln 2595 2600 2605 Lys Ala Thr Phe Gln Thr Pro Asp Phe Ile Val Pro Leu Thr Asp Leu 2610 2615 2620 Arq Ile Pro Ser Val Gln Ile Asn Phe Lys Asp Leu Lys Asn Ile Lys 2635 2625 2630 2640 Ile Pro Ser Arg Phe Ser Thr Pro Glu Phe Thr Ile Leu Asn Thr Phe 2645 2650 2655 His Ile Pro Ser Phe Thr Ile Asp Phe Val Glu Met Lys Val Lys Ile 2660 2665 2670 Ile Arg Thr Ile Asp Gln Met Gln Asn Ser Glu Leu Gln Trp Pro Val 2675 2680 2685 Pro Asp Ile Tyr Leu Arg Asp Leu Lys Val Glu Asp Ile Pro Leu Ala 2690 2695 2700 Arg Ile Thr Leu Pro Asp Phe Arg Leu Pro Glu Ile Ala Ile Pro Glu 2705 2710 2715 2720 Phe Ile Ile Pro Thr Leu Asn Leu Asn Asp Phe Gln Val Pro Asp Leu 2725 2730 2735 His Ile Pro Glu Phe Gln Leu Pro His Ile Ser His Thr Ile Glu Val 2740 2745 2750 Pro Thr Phe Gly Lys Leu Tyr Ser Ile Leu Lys Ile Gln Ser Pro Leu 2760 2755 2765 Phe Thr Leu Asp Ala Asn Ala Asp Ile Gly Asn Gly Thr Thr Ser Ala 2775 2780 Asn Glu Ala Gly Ile Ala Ala Ser Ile Thr Ala Lys Gly Glu Ser Lys 2790 2795 2800 Leu Glu Val Leu Asn Phe Asp Phe Gln Ala Asn Ala Gln Leu Ser Asn 2805 2810 2815 Pro Lys Ile Asn Pro Leu Ala Leu Lys Glu Ser Val Lys Phe Ser Ser 2820 2825 2830 Lys Tyr Leu Arg Thr Glu His Gly Ser Glu Met Leu Phe Phe Gly Asn 2835 2840 2845 Ala Ile Glu Gly Lys Ser Asn Thr Val Ala Ser Leu His Thr Glu Lys 2850 2855 2860 Asn Thr Leu Glu Leu Ser Asn Gly Val Ile Val Lys Ile Asn Asn Gln 2870 2875 2865 Leu Thr Leu Asp Ser Asn Thr Lys Tyr Phe His Lys Leu Asn Ile Pro 2890 2885 2895 Lys Leu Asp Phe Ser Ser Gln Ala Asp Leu Arg Asn Glu Ile Lys Thr 2900 2905 2910 Leu Leu Lys Ala Gly His Ile Ala Trp Thr Ser Ser Gly Lys Gly Ser 2920 2925 Trp Lys Trp Ala Cys Pro Arg Phe Ser Asp Glu Gly Thr His Glu Ser 2930 2935 2940 Gln Ile Ser Phe Thr Ile Glu Gly Pro Leu Thr Ser Phe Gly Leu Ser 2950 2955 Asn Lys Ile Asn Ser Lys His Leu Arg Val Asn Gln Asn Leu Val Tyr 2965 2970 2975 Glu Ser Gly Ser Leu Asn Phe Ser Lys Leu Glu Ile Gln Ser Gln Val 2980 2985

Asp Ser Gln His Val Gly His Ser Val Leu Thr Ala Lys Gly Met Ala 3000 3005 Leu Phe Gly Glu Gly Lys Ala Glu Phe Thr Gly Arg His Asp Ala His 3015 3020 Leu Asn Gly Lys Val Ile Gly Thr Leu Lys Asn Ser Leu Phe Phe Ser 3025 3030 3040 Ala Gln Pro Phe Glu Ile Thr Ala Ser Thr Asn Asn Glu Gly Asn Leu 3045 3050 3055 Lys Val Arg Phe Pro Leu Arg Leu Thr Gly Lys Ile Asp Phe Leu Asn 3060 3065 3070 Asn Tyr Ala Leu Phe Leu Ser Pro Ser Ala Gln Gln Ala Ser Trp Gln 3075 3080 3085 Val Ser Ala Arg Phe Asn Gln Tyr Lys Tyr Asn Gln Asn Phe Ser Ala 3090 3095 3100 Gly Asn Asn Glu Asn Ile Met Glu Ala His Val Gly Ile Asn Gly Glu 3110 3115 3120 Ala Asn Leu Asp Phe Leu Asn Ile Pro Leu Thr Ile Pro Glu Met Arg 3125 3130 3135 Leu Pro Tyr Thr Ile Ile Thr Thr Pro Pro Leu Lys Asp Phe Ser Leu 3140 3145 3150Trp Glu Lys Thr Gly Leu Lys Glu Phe Leu Lys Thr Thr Lys Gln Ser 3155 3160 3165 Phe Asp Leu Ser Val Lys Ala Gln Tyr Lys Lys Asn Lys His Arg His 3170 3175 3180 Ser Ile Thr Asn Pro Leu Ala Val Leu Cys Glu Phe Ile Ser Gln Ser 3185 3190 3195 Ile Lys Ser Phe Asp Arg His Phe Glu Lys Asn Arg Asn Asn Ala Leu 3205 3210 3215 Asp Phe Val Thr Lys Ser Tyr Asn Glu Thr Lys Ile Lys Phe Asp Lys 3220 3225 3230Tyr Lys Ala Glu Lys Ser His Asp Glu Leu Pro Arg Thr Phe Gln Ile 3240 3235 Pro Gly Tyr Thr Val Pro Val Val Asn Val Glu Val Ser Pro Phe Thr 3250 3255 3260 Ile Glu Met Ser Ala Phe Gly Tyr Val Phe Pro Lys Ala Val Ser Met 3270 3275 Pro Ser Phe Ser Ile Leu Gly Ser Asp Val Arg Val Pro Ser Tyr Thr 3290 3285 3295 Leu Ile Leu Pro Ser Leu Glu Leu Pro Val Leu His Val Pro Arg Asn 3305 3300 3310 Leu Lys Leu Ser Leu Pro His Phe Lys Glu Leu Cys Thr Ile Ser His 3315 3320 3325

Ile Phe Ile Pro Ala Met Gly Asn Ile Thr Tyr Asp Phe Ser Phe Lys 3330 3335 3340 Ser Ser Val Ile Thr Leu Asn Thr Asn Ala Glu Leu Phe Asn Gln Ser 3350 3355 3360 Asp Ile Val Ala His Leu Leu Ser Ser Ser Ser Val Ile Asp Ala 3365 3370 3375 Leu Gln Tyr Lys Leu Glu Gly Thr Thr Arg Leu Thr Arg Lys Arg Gly 3385 Leu Lys Leu Ala Thr Ala Leu Ser Leu Ser Asn Lys Phe Val Glu Gly 3395 3400 3405 Ser His Asn Ser Thr Val Ser Leu Thr Thr Lys Asn Met Glu Val Ser 3410 3415 3420 Val Ala Lys Thr Thr Lys Ala Glu Ile Pro Ile Leu Arg Met Asn Phe 3430 3435 3440 Lys Gln Glu Leu Asn Gly Asn Thr Lys Ser Lys Pro Thr Val Ser Ser 3445 3450 3455

Ser Met Glu Phe Lys Tyr Asp Phe Asn Ser Ser Met Leu Tyr Ser Thr 3460 3465 3470 Ala Lys Gly Ala Val Asp His Lys Leu Ser Leu Glu Ser Leu Thr Ser 3480 3485 Tyr Phe Ser Ile Glu Ser Ser Thr Lys Gly Asp Val Lys Gly Ser Val 3495 3500 3490 Leu Ser Arg Glu Tyr Ser Gly Thr Ile Ala Ser Glu Ala Asn Thr Tyr 3510 3515 Leu Asn Ser Lys Ser Thr Arg Ser Ser Val Lys Leu Gln Gly Thr Ser 3525 3530 Lys Ile Asp Asp Ile Trp Asn Leu Glu Val Lys Glu Asn Phe Ala Gly 3540 3545 3550 Glu Ala Thr Leu Gln Arg Ile Tyr Ser Leu Trp Glu His Ser Thr Lys 3555 3560 3565 Asn His Leu Gln Leu Glu Gly Leu Phe Phe Thr Asn Gly Glu His Thr 3570 3575 3580 Ser Lys Ala Thr Leu Glu Leu Ser Pro Trp Gln Met Ser Ala Leu Val 3590 3595 Gln Val His Ala Ser Gln Pro Ser Ser Phe His Asp Phe Pro Asp Leu 3605 3610 3615Gly Gln Glu Val Ala Leu Asn Ala Asn Thr Lys Asn Gln Lys Ile Arg 3620 3625 Trp Lys Asn Glu Val Arg Ile His Ser Gly Ser Phe Gln Ser Gln Val 3635 3640 3645 Glu Leu Ser Asn Asp Gln Glu Lys Ala His Leu Asp Ile Ala Gly Ser 3650 3655 3660 Leu Glu Gly His Leu Arg Phe Leu Lys Asn Ile Ile Leu Pro Val Tyr 3665 3670 3675 3680 Asp Lys Ser Leu Trp Asp Phe Leu Lys Leu Asp Val Thr Thr Ser Ile 3685 3690 3695 Gly Arg Arg Gln His Leu Arg Val Ser Thr Ala Phe Val Tyr Thr Lys 3700 3705 3710 Asn Pro Asn Gly Tyr Ser Phe Ser Ile Pro Val Lys Val Leu Ala Asp 3715 3720 3720 3715 3725 Lys Phe Ile Thr Pro Gly Leu Lys Leu Asn Asp Leu Asn Ser Val Leu 3730 3735 3740 Val Met Pro Thr Phe His Val Pro Phe Thr Asp Leu Gln Val Pro Ser 3750 3755 Cys Lys Leu Asp Phe Arg Glu Ile Gln Ile Tyr Lys Lys Leu Arg Thr 3765 3770 3775 Ser Ser Phe Ala Leu Asn Leu Pro Thr Leu Pro Glu Val Lys Phe Pro 3780 3785 3790

Glu Val Asp Val Leu Thr Lys Tyr Ser Gln Pro Glu Asp Ser Leu Ile 3795 3800 3805 Pro Phe Phe Glu Ile Thr Val Pro Glu Ser Gln Leu Thr Val Ser Gln 3810 3815 3820 Phe Thr Leu Pro Lys Ser Val Ser Asp Gly Ile Ala Ala Leu Asp Leu 3825 3830 3835 3840 Asn Ala Val Ala Asn Lys Ile Ala Asp Phe Glu Leu Pro Thr Ile Ile 3850 3845 Val Pro Glu Gln Thr Ile Glu Ile Pro Ser Ile Lys Phe Ser Val Pro 3865 3860 Ala Gly Ile Val Ile Pro Ser Phe Gln Ala Leu Thr Ala Arg Phe Glu 3880 3875 3885 Val Asp Ser Pro Val Tyr Asn Ala Thr Trp Ser Ala Ser Leu Lys Asn 3890 3895 3900 Lys Ala Asp Tyr Val Glu Thr Val Leu Asp Ser Thr Cys Ser Ser Thr 3910 3905 3915

Val Gln Phe Leu Glu Tyr Glu Leu Asn Val Leu Gly Thr His Lys Ile 3925 3930 Glu Asp Gly Thr Leu Ala Ser Lys Thr Lys Gly Thr Leu Ala His Arg 3945 3950 3940 Asp Phe Ser Ala Glu Tyr Glu Glu Asp Gly Lys Phe Glu Gly Leu Gln 3955 3960 3965 Glu Trp Glu Gly Lys Ala His Leu Asn Ile Lys Ser Pro Ala Phe Thr 3960 3975 3980 3970 Asp Leu His Leu Arg Tyr Gln Lys Asp Lys Gly Ile Ser Thr Ser 3985 3990 3995 4000 Ala Ala Ser Pro Ala Val Gly Thr Val Gly Met Asp Met Asp Glu Asp 4010 4015 4005 Asp Asp Phe Ser Lys Trp Asn Phe Tyr Tyr Ser Pro Gln Ser Ser Pro 4025 4020 4030 Asp Lys Lys Leu Thr Ile Phe Lys Thr Glu Leu Arg Val Arg Glu Ser 4035 4040 4045 Asp Glu Glu Thr Gln Ile Lys Val Asn Trp Glu Glu Glu Ala Ala Ser 4055 4060 Gly Leu Leu Thr Ser Leu Lys Asp Asn Val Pro Lys Ala Thr Gly Val 4065 4070 4075 4080 Leu Tyr Asp Tyr Val Asn Lys Tyr His Trp Glu His Thr Gly Leu Thr 4085 4090 Leu Arg Glu Val Ser Ser Lys Leu Arg Arg Asn Leu Gln Asn Asn Ala 4105 4100 4110 Glu Trp Val Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ile Arg Gln Ile Asp Asp Ile Asp Val 4125 4115 4120 Arg Phe Gln Lys Ala Ala Ser Gly Thr Thr Gly Thr Tyr Gln Glu Trp 4135 4140 Lys Asp Lys Ala Gln Asn Leu Tyr Gln Glu Leu Leu Thr Gln Glu Gly 4150 4155 4160 Gln Ala Ser Phe Gln Gly Leu Lys Asp Asn Val Phe Asp Gly Leu Val 4170 4165 Arg Val Thr Gln Lys Phe His Met Lys Val Lys His Leu Ile Asp Ser 4185 4180 4190 Leu Ile Asp Phe Leu Asn Phe Pro Arg Phe Gln Phe Pro Gly Lys Pro 4195 4200 4205 Gly Ile Tyr Thr Arg Glu Glu Leu Cys Thr Met Phe Ile Arg Glu Val 4215 4210 4220 Gly Thr Val Leu Ser Gln Val Tyr Ser Lys Val His Asn Gly Ser Glu 4230 4225 4235 Ile Leu Phe Ser Tyr Phe Gln Asp Leu Val Ile Thr Leu Pro Phe Glu 4245
Leu Arg Lys His Lys Leu Ile Asp Val Ile Ser Met Tyr Arg Glu Leu
4260
4265
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-69-

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-70-

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								cgc Arg								435
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								gaa Glu								531
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-71-

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-72-

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GIU	655	110														
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-73-

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	His	355					360					365			
	Arg 370	Pro		Ser	Tyr	Ile 375					380			Glu	Phe
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Ser 465 Thr Ile Leu Leu Gly 545	Asp Leu Val 450 Leu Ile Val Glu Lys 530 Glu	Tyr Lys Phe 435 Thr Leu Asn Gly Phe 515 Lys	Tyr Met 420 Val Cys Lys Ser Trp 500 Phe Tyr	Leu 405 Trp Leu Glu Gln 485 Gly Thr Glu	390 Phe Gly Tyr Pro Glu 470 Pro Pro Ser Leu Asn 550	Tyr Glu Leu Trp 455 Leu Asn Ser Arg Arg 535 Ala	Leu Glu Ser 440 Asn Leu Ile Gly Glu 520 Val Pro	Lys Leu 425 Gly Asp Arg Asn Gly 505 Thr Asn Glu	Ser 410 Thr Glu Glu Val Gly 490 Tyr Ala Tyr	395 Lys Ser Pro Pro Asn 475 Lys Val Glu His Gln 555	Ser Glu Asn Leu 460 Arg Pro Phe Ala Leu 540 Pro	Pro Ala Arg 445 Ala Gln Ser Gln Leu 525 Val Asn	Lys Ser 430 Asn Ala Gly Ser Lys 510 Leu Asn Ala	Glu 415 Val Gly Glu Ile Asp 495 Ala Gln Val	400 Glu Phe His Thr Leu 480 Pro Tyr Val Lys Thr 560
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Leu Leu Gly 545 Trp Pro	Asp Leu Val 450 Leu Ile Val Glu Lys 530 Glu	Tyr Lys Phe 435 Thr Leu Asn Gly Phe 515 Lys Asn Ile Ser	Tyr Met 420 Val Cys Lys Ser Trp 500 Phe Tyr Ile Phe 580	Leu 405 Trp Leu Glu Gln 485 Gly Thr Glu Thr Pro 565 Met	390 Phe Gly Tyr Pro Glu 470 Pro Ser Leu Asn 550 Gly Phe	Tyr Glu Leu Trp 455 Leu Asn Ser Arg Arg 535 Ala Arg	Leu Glu Ser 440 Asn Leu Ile Gly Glu 520 Val Pro Glu Lys	Lys Leu 425 Gly Asp Arg Asn Gly 505 Thr Asn Glu Ile Asp 585	Ser 410 Thr Glu Glu Val Gly 490 Tyr Ala Tyr Leu Ile 570 Glu	395 Lys Ser Pro Pro Asn 475 Lys Val Glu His Gln 555 Gln Ala	Ser Glu Asn Leu 460 Arg Pro Phe Ala Leu 540 Pro Pro	Pro Ala Arg 445 Ala Gln Ser Gln Leu 525 Val Asn Thr	Lys Ser 430 Asn Ala Gly Ser Lys 510 Leu Asn Ala Val Leu 590	Glu 415 Val Gly Glu Ile Asp 495 Ala Gln Val Val 575 Trp	400 Glu Phe His Thr Leu 480 Pro Tyr Val Lys Thr 560 Asp

-74-

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-75-

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-76-

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-77-

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-78-

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	Thr	Cys	Lys	Cys 165		Pro	Gly	Phe	Ser 170		Leu	Lys	Cys	Glu 175	
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Cys	Ser	His 195		Leu	Gly	Asn	Phe 200		Tyr	Asn	Ser	Ser 205		Ser	Ile
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Pro	Ala	Gly	Glu	Phe 325	Thr	Phe	Lys	Ser	Ser 330	Cys	Asn	Phe	Thr	Cys 335	Glu
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Gly	Gln	Trp 355	Thr	Gln	Gln	Ile	Pro 360	Val	Сув	Glu	Ala	Phe 365	Gln	Cys	Thr
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465			-	_	470	Thr				475				_	480
_				485		Ser			490					495	
			500	-		Asn		505	_		_		510		
_		515	_	_		Ala	520			_	_	525			_
	530		_		_	Gly 535			Δ.		540		_		
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-79-

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-80-

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					Gly 999											1041
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					cac His											1233
					ggc Gly											1281
					gac Asp											1329
					agg Arg											1377
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-81-

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			act Thr													224
			atc Ile 25													272
			gat Asp													320
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			ggt Gly													560
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					ggt Gly											848
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					ccg Pro 315											1136
					agt Ser											1184
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1523

1583 1643

1763

1823

1883

1943

2003

2063

2123 2183

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265

260

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-92-

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